

The
National

Wool Grower

Volume L JUNE 1960 Number 6



FROM EWE TO MARKET LAMB... **AUREOMYCIN PAYS 6 DIFFERENT WAYS**

Here's a program with AUREOMYCIN® in feed that makes a difference you can *see* at every stage of production...in extra lambs, in more weight and vigor, in extra "bloom," in animals marketed *earlier*.



AUREOMYCIN in fortified supplements helps reduce losses in ewes and lambs.

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Creep feeding with AUREOMYCIN protects lambs at most critical period.

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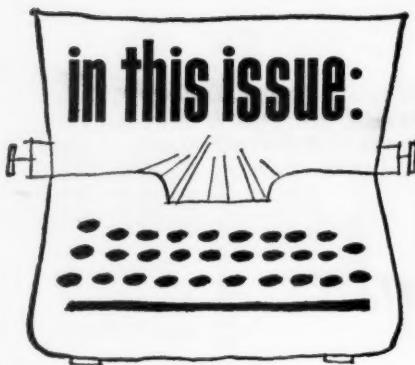


More uniform lambs go to market earlier when feedlot rations contain AUREOMYCIN.

• • •

Talk to your feed manufacturer or feed dealer about AUREOMYCIN in range supplements, creep feeds and feedlot rations. Let him advise you on the program best suited to your needs. American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Division, New York 20, N.Y. ©AUREOMYCIN is American Cyanamid Company's trademark for chlortetracycline.





IMPROVEMENT OF CARCASS MERIT IN SHEEP:

At the NWGA convention in San Antonio, Texas, last January, Dr. Daniel W. Cassard of the Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Nevada, discussed the progress of a new project on the improvement of carcass merit in sheep.

This is a Western Regional Project with scientists at each of the western state experiment stations and the U. S. Sheep Breeding Laboratory at Dubois participating.

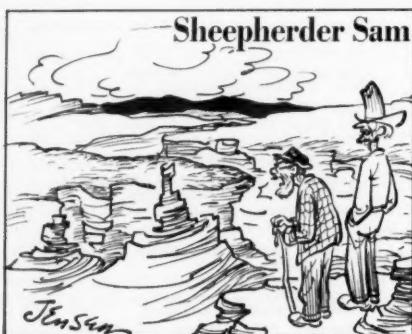
We think you will find the results of this research project very interesting. See page 12.

SENATOR O'MAHONEY ANNOUNCES RETIREMENT FROM U. S. SENATE:

On May 9 Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming announced his retirement from the United States Senate. Senator O'Mahoney has been called "Mr. Wool" by many, and the National Wool Grower is featuring him in its editorial column this month. See page 9.

NATIONAL LAMB AND WOOL INDUSTRY CONFERENCE:

Twelve organizations, including the National Wool Growers Association, will be represented at a National Lamb and Wool



"What a lousy job of plowing."

Industry Conference in Laramie, Wyoming, August 8 and 9.

Purpose of the conference is to improve the economic position of the sheep industry. More details and a tentative program will be found on page 16.

HOWARD DOGETT NAMED DIRECTOR OF P&SY DIVISION:

As reported briefly in our May issue, the USDA has established a Packers and Stockyards Division separate and apart from the Livestock Division, of which it has been a branch.

Howard Doggett, a Montana

sheepman and former president of the Montana Wool Growers Association, will be director of the new division. See page 11.

RECENT ADVANCES IN SHEEP NUTRITION:

Dr. A. H. McDaniel of the Albers Milling Company addressed the University of Washington Short Course in Pullman, Washington, last November on "Recent Advances in Sheep Nutrition."

Through special permission of the author the National Wool Grower is pleased to reprint the address beginning on page 14.

Housing Request Form

96th Convention

National Wool Growers Association

January 22-25, 1961 — Denver, Colorado

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225 W. Colfax Avenue
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THE COVER

GRACING our cover this month are two lovely "Ambassadresses of Good Wool." They are Carrell Currie, Irving, Texas, Miss Wool of 1960, and Patty Jo Shaw, Deer Lodge, Montana, the newly crowned Miss Wool of 1961. A story and more pictures will be found on pages 22 and 23.

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AND ADVERTISING MANAGER**

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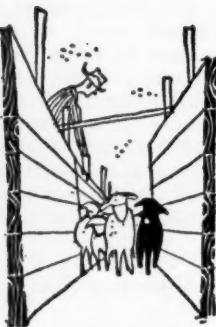
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The National Wool Grower

the CUTTING CHUTE



Fewer buyers taking over food purchasing

Not more than 17 buyers account for 80 per cent of the grocery and meat business in the New York City metropolitan area; not more than 10 buyers in Seattle; not more than eight in Portland, Oregon.

These figures, reported before a recent conference of 200 bankers at Washington State College, were cited as examples of the trend toward a decreasing number of buyers for agricultural products.

The large retail chain organizations have their problems in assuring a steady flow of the particular kind and qualities of supplies their customers demand, it was pointed out. Therefore, they look largely to strong farmer-owned or independent processors and distributors.

Some of our leading economists, the bankers were told, feel it may not be long before the only important outlet for farmers will be through contract. These will be either with farmer-owned cooperatives, or private operators.

Agriculture will become increasingly integrated, it was predicted, as a result of pressure to lessen the gap between the farmer and consumer. Needless agencies, dealers and brokers will be by-passed to reduce costs and save profit margins otherwise taken in the various steps between the farm and consumer.

Motel lays three miles of wool carpeting

More than three miles of top-grade wool carpeting have been rolled out at the new \$2,500,000 World Motor Hotel in Salt Lake City, Utah. The builders of the new motel, second largest in the state of Utah, chose wool carpeting because of its beauty and sturdiness. They knew it would hold up well for many years to come.

In addition, lamb roast, lamb stew and lamb chops will be featured on the

menu to delight the tastebuds of the motel's guests.

No cause for alarm on radio activity in food

Levels of radio activity in food due to bomb fallout have been increasing in the past few years but remain well below those that need to be considered cause for alarm, the National Academy of Science stated May 5 in a 90-page report prepared by more than 140 scientists.

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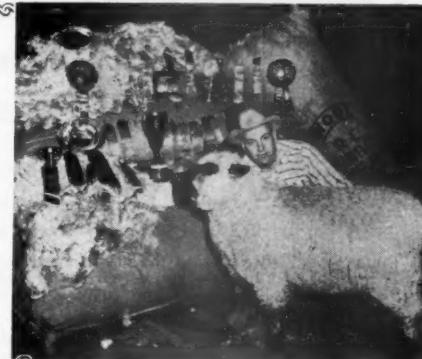
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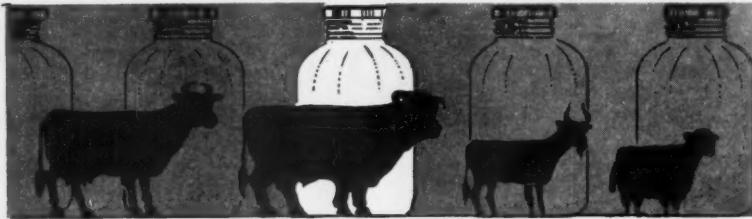
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Watershed Man of the Year named

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Ervin L. Peterson was named as the 1960 Watershed Man of the Year at the recent National Watershed Congress in Washington, D. C. Mr. Peterson was cited "because he has given perceptive leadership to the watershed program and encouraged local organizations as well as state agencies to participate actively in advancing the program . . . and because he has regularly and effectively emphasized, in official actions and public addresses, the principle of multiple-purpose resource improvements through the watershed program."

USDA begins Midwest market news project

The U. S. Department of Agriculture on April 22 developed a new market news report summarizing carlot meat sales in the Midwest.

The report was developed on a co-operative basis by the Livestock Market News Branch and the Marketing Economics Research Division of the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service.

The report covers the carlot trade in dressed meat at major slaughtering centers in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, Kansas and southwestern Illinois. Closing prices, weekly price trends, supply, demand and clearance will be given for various grades and weights of beef, lamb, and pork. Additional items will be covered as need for them is indicated.

Justice Department says modification of consent decree cannot be justified

In the packers consent decree case, the government recently filed its post trial brief in answer to briefs filed in March by the petitioners, Swift, Armour and Cudahy packing companies. The government in its brief vigorously opposes any modification of the 1920 consent decree and contends that even stronger reasons for opposing modification are applicable today than was the case when modification was sought in 1930.

Swift, Armour and Cudahy, according to the government's brief, "have wholly failed to meet the criteria for modification" of the 1920 anti-trust consent decree which prohibits them from owning their own stores and marketing groceries on a full scale."

Further oral arguments are scheduled for June 14 with the court's decision to be handed down in August.

Food for the future—through research

"Food for the Future—Through Research" a new report issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, graphically describes our present food supply and speculates on how much will be needed to feed 230 million people in 1975. Compared with 1919-21, this report shows that crop production per acre in this country has increased 47 per cent, output per animal 74 per cent, and output per man-hour of labor 249 per cent. The volume of farm products marketed nowadays is shown to be up 25 percent from 1947-49, the number of workers marketing food up 10 per cent, hourly earnings of food marketing employees up 64 per cent, and the labor costs per unit of food product up 31 per cent. It is estimated that the U. S. population will reach 230 million by 1975. Compared with 1958, this many more people will need 16.3 billion more pounds of red meats, 47 billion more pounds of milk, 20.7 million more tons of fruits and vegetables, and about 20 billion more eggs.

The National Wool Grower

U. S. food costs seen poor second to total of taxes

The cost of food to the American people—traditionally the number one item of expenditure—now is running an increasingly poor second to the total of taxes, according to Paul S. Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America.

"This is a complete reversal of the situation in 1929, when the tax bill of \$10.5 billion was about half of the food bill of \$19.5 billion," he said. "It was not until World War II that taxes exceeded the food bill, and, with the cutback of federal collections in 1946, the tax bill and the food bill were nearly equal again."

He said studies made by his organization show that the federal, state and local tax take last year amounted to \$125 billion, including contributions to social security. Even with the social security taxes excluded, however, the tax bill amounted to \$106 billion, compared with \$73 billion spent for food, he declared. He added that since 1946 federal tax collections have more than doubled, state and local taxes have tripled, and the total of both has increased two and a half times. Since 1929 he pointed out, federal tax collections have multiplied 20-fold, state and local taxes five-fold, while the national expenditure for food has increased four-fold.

Jackson is named executive director of Hall of Fame

C. W. "Jack" Jackson, director of public relations for the National Grange since September, 1957, has been named as executive director of the Agricultural Hall of Fame at Kansas City, Kansas. Before joining the staff of the National Grange, Mr. Jackson was agricultural director of radio station KCMO-TV at Kansas City.

The Agricultural Hall of Fame will be a memorial to farmers and others who have made outstanding contributions to American agriculture.

Farmer gets small cut of Agriculture spending

More than half of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's 1961 budget of \$6.2 billion is taken up by activities which have multiple benefits and are not directly chargeable to the farmer, the Department has revealed.

Included in this category are such programs as Public Law 480, which has foreign relations and defense aspects, food distribution, research and education, meat and food inspection, forestry

services, soil conservation, market reporting and regulatory programs. Such spending has increased 200 per cent since 1953.

Even in the price support field, more than half of the budgeted expenditures are taken up by outlays for storage, handling, transportation, interest and operating expenses—very little of which winds up in the farmer's pocket, figures showed.

New sheep herdsman at Fresno College

Mr. Glenn Maddux, noted sheep breeder and exhibitor for many years, has taken the position of sheep herdsman at Fresno State College. He will be working with Jesse T. Bell and will be in charge of the production program and will assist in training students in the basic skills involved in sheep production.

Mr. Maddux has been in the sheep business about 25 years, starting as a 4-H Club member, then moved into the FFA program and has been in the sheep business ever since. He has raised pure-bred Columbia, Rambouillet and Southdown sheep.

USDA plans to expand agricultural exports

The Department of Agriculture will conduct an over-all review of current export policies, programs and activities as a basis for further expanding its agricultural trade promotion activities, as called for by the President in his March 17 export trade message to Congress.

In making this announcement, Secretary of Agriculture Benson said that the agricultural export review includes such elements as trade barrier removal, quality, credit, pricing, promotion activities of government and industry and government financed exports under the "Food for Peace" concept.

The review is being conducted by USDA staff members. At an early date, consultations with other departments of government and private agricultural and trade groups are contemplated.

National Farm Safety Week

The President of the United States by proclamation has called upon the people of the nation, urban and rural, to observe the week beginning July 24 as National Farm Safety Week.

The theme of Farm Safety Week this year is "Enjoy Farm Life—Practice Safety." During the decade of the 1950's farm families have diligently reduced their accident death rate from 63.3 deaths per 100,000 farm residents in 1950 to 54.3 in 1958, the latest rate

available. Nonfatal injuries were likewise reduced. Nevertheless, injury and death rates from accidents continue to be higher among farm people than for the rest of the population, and it is expected that one farm family in four will suffer a serious injury to one of its members this year.

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Research News

UNIVERSITY of Illinois animal scientists announce that two groups of self-fed ewes are maintaining their weight and bloom surprisingly well even though their ration contains 60 per cent corncobs.

Shepherd Bennie Doane explains that few economy-minded sheepmen self-feed ewes. The ewes usually eat too much, laying on more fat than they need.

The U. of I. seems to have solved the problem by loading the ration with corncobs. Here's an approximate breakdown of the complete ration: (1) 60 per cent corncobs, (2) 24 per cent cracked corn, (3) 6.8 per cent ground alfalfa meal, (4) 7.3 per cent soybean oil meal, and (5) minerals.

Before lambing, the ration contained less cracked corn. As a matter of fact, it featured up to 70 per cent corncobs. Doane admits that similar ewes eating corn silage rations outperformed the self-fed ewes during gestation. The silage-fed ewes also received less corn during this period.

After lambing, workers upped the corn content of all rations. Since then self-fed ewes have consistently maintained their weight and bloom equally as well as ewes receiving silage. Incidentally, the silage rations are hand-fed. All of the ewes have lambs, and the majority have twins.

The animal scientists believe they are feeding the self-fed ewes more economically, since labor costs have been cut. They plan to make a full report of this study at the U. of I. sheep day program next fall.

ETHYL alcohol as a feed additive for ruminant animals increased rate of cellulose digestion and improved urea nitrogen utilization in recent experiments conducted at the Rutgers University College of Agriculture. The basic research work by Werner Jacobson was aimed at determining the nutritional significance of ethanol (ethyl alcohol) in a liquid supplement for ruminants.

The Rutgers research is the pioneer laboratory study of the effect of ethanol on cellulose digestion in ruminants. It contributes further understanding to Midwest livestock nutrition studies which have indicated that ethanol speeds up microbial metabolism in the rumen. Feeding trials at a number of locations around the country are being conducted with cattle and sheep to determine the effects of ethanol on cellulose-containing roughages.

Poor-quality orchard grass hay, containing 6 per cent crude protein and 35 per cent cellulose, was used as a basic roughage during the two-year Rutgers study. Fixed quantities of the ground hay were weighed into beakers, which contained rumen fluid collected from a fistulated cow, and also artificial saliva. The beakers were capped and fermentation was allowed to proceed.

Speeds Up Bacteria

"When ethanol and urea were both added to the fermenting system, an increase in cellulose digestion was observed," the Rutgers report states. It goes on to explain that very small quantities of ethanol achieved this faster cellulose digestion by speeding up the bacterial growth cycle in the rumen. Ethanol and urea, working together, increased cellulose digestion beyond the additive effect of each of the two materials.

Ethyl alcohol, as a hydrogen donor, aids the metabolism of rumen microorganisms, by lowering the oxidation-reduction potential. (The oxidation-reduction potential is an electro-chemical condition in the rumen which influences the metabolism of rumen microorganisms.) This enables the microorganisms to attack cellulose more quickly, and to better utilize urea nitrogen to manufacture protein, the report indicates.

Economic Advantage

Building protein from inexpensive non-protein nitrogen sources in a liquid livestock supplement gives farmers an important economic advantage. The Rutgers work and other ruminant research throughout the country is aimed at providing improved feeding programs for beef cattle, dairy cows and sheep.

THE application of a few ounces of molybdenum per acre increased average alfalfa yields from 2,422 pounds of over-dry forage per acre to 5,256 pounds in tests by the Georgia Experiment Station over the past three years. The molybdenum was applied as sodium molybdate at the rate of eight ounces per acre.

The most outstanding effects of the molybdenum treatment occurred on test plots with "low" lime treatments of 500 pounds per acre. On these plots the



CUTTER Laboratories
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

alfalfa yield was increased by 2,814 pounds per acre. On "high" lime-treated plots of 4,000 pounds per acre, the addition of sodium molybdate increased yields by an average of 1,729 pounds of over-dry forage per acre.

The Georgia researchers say that one of the apparent functions of the molybdenum is nitrogen fixation in the soil, because the molybdenum-treated alfalfa was greener and higher in nitrogen content than the untreated alfalfa.

A scientific break-through making possible a new method for increasing tenderness of beef has been announced by Swift and Company.

The new technique involves adding natural food enzymes to cattle before processing. In addition to superior tenderizing, the process avoids the shrinkage loss and discoloration associated with aging methods, Swift researchers report.

Swift has adopted the trademark ProTen to identify its tendered beef. The company has a patent on the process in Canada and several other countries.

According to Swift researchers the process can also be used on sheep, calves and hogs, although the need for tendering is not as great as in beef.

U. S. and India sign sales agreement

The governments of the United States and India on May 4 signed an agreement which provides for the sale to India over a four-year period of approximately 587 million bushels of U. S. wheat and approximately 22 million bags of U. S. rice.

This agreement, undertaken as part of the President's Food-For-Peace Program, will mean, on the average, the shipment of more than a shipload of wheat for each day for four years.

For these commodities, plus some ocean transportation cost, India will pay the United States \$1,276 million in rupees under Title I of the Public Law 480 program. This is the fifth agreement to be signed with India under the Public Law 480 program. It is almost four times as large as any agreement previously signed with any country since the beginning of the program in 1954.

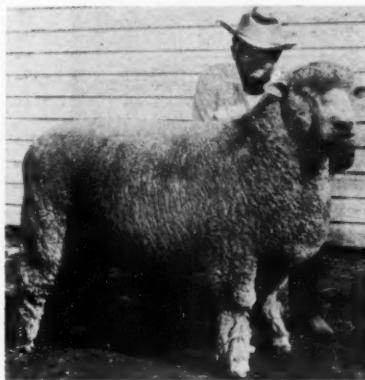
California PCA names new secretary

Eugene L. Slater, order buyer and head of the lamb and sheep department for Valley Livestock Marketing Association, has been named secretary-treasurer of the California Livestock Production Credit Association.

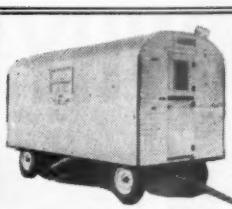
Mr. Slater succeeds Walter R. An-

drew who resigned recently due to poor health after 21 years of managing the association's affairs.

THE Salt Institute reports that sheepmen using salt-aureomycin mixtures providing about 20 mg. of the antibiotic daily have experienced excellent control over losses. In practical application, ewes receiving the mixture had 50 per cent fewer abortions, the Institute reports, a 75 per cent reduction in losses due to scours, less blue bag and lower incidence of uterine blood poisoning and respiratory disturbances.



Champion ram sold at \$1,725—1959 National Columbia Show and Sale, Yakima, Washington.



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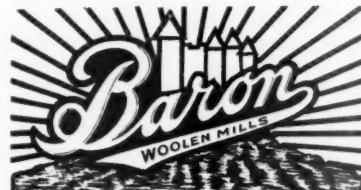
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Columbia Sheep Breeders Adopt Stricter Inspection Program

THE annual meeting of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America was held May 13 and 14 at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station in Dubois, Idaho.

To kick off the agenda on May 13 an inspection school was held to help familiarize and standardize Columbia sheep breeders and inspectors on ideas of qualifications for registry. The Columbia breed is the only one that requires selective registration, Mr. Lawrence Patterson, secretary of the association reports, and through the inspection school a tighter, more rigid standardized inspection will greatly help to upgrade the breed.

The afternoon meeting was under the guidance of the director of the Dubois station, Dr. Robert W. Blackwell. Reports and demonstrations of research results of the station were discussed.

The evening's program was highlighted by the guest speaker, Dr. C. E. Terrill, who was in charge of the Dubois station for many years. In a very stirring talk, he outlined the accomplishments of the breed thus far.

The annual business meeting got

under way on May 14 with President Frank Curtis in charge. Most of the Columbia sheep breeders of the United States were represented.

The association adopted a stricter inspection program to promote the production of higher quality Columbia sheep.

Frank Curtis, Wolf, Wyoming, was reelected president in an action-packed business meeting, and Otho Whitefield, Friona, Texas, was reelected vice president.

Harry Clauss, Canandaigua, New York; Frank Curtis; and Clarence Anderson, Newell, South Dakota, were reelected to three-year director terms. To fill the place vacated by R. E. Brown of Bozeman, Montana, W. A. Denecke, Bozeman, was elected director.

Four new inspectors were appointed at the meeting. They are Lauren Sanderson, Monte Vista, Colorado; Charles G. Gavin, county extension agent of LaGrande, Oregon; Raymond L. Arthaud, Institute of Agriculture, University of Minnesota at St. Paul; and William Aubett, Simms, Montana.

Sheep Vibriosis Vaccine Looks Promising In Tests

A vaccine developed at Colorado State University to control vibriosis in sheep looks encouraging after trials on 30 farms in the San Luis Valley.

Dr. V. A. Miller, animal pathologist at CSU, developed the vaccine. Dr. William Brown, CSU's extension veterinarian in cooperation with county extension agents and veterinarians in Saguache, Alamosa and Rio Grande counties made the farm flock tests.

The vaccine did not eliminate the disease in all of the ewes but it lowered the number of abortions, the main problem with vibriosis, from 12.4 per cent for those not vaccinated to 4.4 per cent for those vaccinated.

Not Available Commercially

Dr. Brown said the vaccine is not available commercially and more tests are to be run to check its capabilities further.

Pointing out the seriousness of the disease, Dr. Brown said last year in the same area, vibriosis was reported in 136 flocks totalling more than 36,000 ewes. Nearly 9,000 ewes aborted and of those nearly 1,500 died.

Caused by a Germ

In some flocks more than 70 per cent of the ewes aborted. An average for the area was 17 per cent abortions in all flocks reported.

Vibriosis is caused by a germ picked up by the ewes from feed and soil after other ewes have aborted. CSU tests have shown the disease has a short life in the open air. After the ewes have had the disease, they develop an immunity. Ewes with the disease abort in the last third of pregnancy.

Because the disease germ has a short life outside the ewe, it is not common in range flocks that move about. It is most common in farm flocks confined to the same area year after year.

Still an Unanswered Question

The manner by which the first ewe in a clean flock picks up the disease is still an unanswered question, Dr. Brown said.

The test vaccine was produced by a commercial laboratory after being developed at CSU. It is produced from a laboratory culture and is the "killed organism" type.

Sheep and wool growers support the vaccine research through a mill levy on their flocks.

Senator O'Mahoney Announces Retirement from U. S. Senate



ONE of the West's most forceful spokesmen in Congress, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyoming) announced on May 9 that he will not seek re-election to the Senate. The Senator suffered a stroke last year and although he has staged a partial recovery, his health is not too good.

Senator O'Mahoney has been a champion of the sheep industry throughout his long service in the Senate. He has worked hard for reclamation, public land and other programs of benefit to the West. He has been called "Mr. Wool" by many people because of his great interest in the sheep industry's problems. At the recent lamb import hearing before the U. S. Tariff Commission, the Senator created quite a stir by coming to the hearing in person. He, along with Senator Gordon Allott of Colorado, has taken the lead in amending the proposed bill to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System to safeguard the rights of states and Congress and to preserve the multiple-use concept of our public lands. He was a leader in amending the Packers and Stockyards Act to secure proper enforcement.



The Senator, a former Cheyenne newspaper editor, first went to Washington in 1917 as secretary to the late Senator Kendrick of Wyoming. He was named assistant postmaster general in 1933, but Senator Kendrick died suddenly that year and Senator O'Mahoney was named to succeed him. He served constantly in the Senate for 19 years, but was defeated in 1952 by the Honorable Frank A. Barrett, also a vigorous spokesman for the wool and livestock industry. Senator O'Mahoney was re-elected to the Senate in 1954. That term expires this year.

The National Wool Grower joins with his many friends in paying a well deserved tribute to Senator O'Mahoney for his many fine accomplishments in behalf of the sheep industry and the West in general.

We wish the best for you in your future years, Senator O'Mahoney. May you have many, many more. Your help and counsel will be sorely missed by the sheep industry you have befriended for so long.

News Highlights from the Nation's Capital

By EDWIN E. MARSH

NWGA Executive Secretary

National Wool Month

RESOLUTIONS have been introduced in both the Senate and House of Representatives, directing the President of the United States to designate September as National Wool Month. The resolutions were referred to committees and no action has yet been taken.

Meeting with Textile Groups

ON April 29 and 30 I attended meetings in Washington, D. C., with representatives of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Boston, Philadelphia and National Wool Trade Associations, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute and even organizations representing manufacturers of textiles made of synthetic fibers. These organizations were all drawn together

by a common cause; namely, the growing competition from imports. The National Association of the Wool Manufacturers is especially concerned with what action the White House may take on the Geneva Reservation tariff-rate quota.

During the course of these meetings, delegations called on various members of Congress to enlist their support with the White House. We joined with the manufacturers and the wool trade in making these calls because of our concern that we maintain a healthy, domestic wool textile industry in the United States.

Tariff Commission Decision Delayed

ALTHOUGH the Tariff Commission had previously advised that May 17 would be the deadline date for its decision resulting from the investigation of lamb and mutton imports, latest information is that its report will probably be delayed.

The commission's general counsel had

ruled that since the commission brought about this case on its own motion, they are not bound by a deadline date. The Tariff Commission has had a very heavy workload due to the growing number of American industries affected by imports. However, latest word from the commission is that the report is expected to be out by the end of May. It has not been issued as we go to press.

Multiple-Use Bill

BILLS providing that it is the policy of Congress that national forests are established and shall be administered for "outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed and wildlife and fish purposes," have been reported out of both the House Agriculture Committee (H.R. 10572) and the Senate Agriculture Committee (S. 3044).

The Senate committee made one amendment to the bill, adding at the end of section 2, the wording "the establishment and maintenance of areas of wilderness are consistent with

the purposes and provisions of this Act."

The NWGA and the American National Cattlemen's Association made a concerted effort before both the Senate and House committees to get the word "range" changed to "grazing" or "range for livestock." Other suggestions for change were submitted by various groups. However, the committee made none of the changes suggested. It is clear in the legislative history established at the hearings that the word "range" covers grazing by domestic livestock but we are investigating with some of our friends in the Senate the advisability of further clarification of the intent when this bill reaches the Senate floor.

Wilderness Bill

LAST in April Senators Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyoming) and Gordon Allott (Colorado) introduced a substitute to S. 1123, the bill to establish a National Wilderness Preservation System.

This substitute is a decided improvement over previous drafts and contains these very important features:

1. Areas can be designated as wilderness only by act of Congress. Such action by Congress would have to be preceded by the Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of Interior submitting reports from various government agencies giving their views, and the holding of hearings adjacent to any areas proposed for wilderness designation.

2. While previous drafts of the bill have stated that in wilderness areas where grazing is already established "may" be permitted to continue, the O'Mahoney-Allott substitute bill states that grazing "shall" be permitted to continue, as well as other multiple uses.

A reliable source on Capitol Hill reports that despite great pressure from wilderness enthusiasts, Congress will not enact wilderness legislation in this session.

Maintenance of Roads and Trails on BLM Lands

HEARINGS were held late in April before the Senate Interior Committee on H.R. 7004, a bill relating to the administration of BLM lands. The bill had previously passed the House.

Section 302 of the bill as it passed the House was very objectionable to grazing users of the BLM lands since it allowed the Secretary of the Interior broad powers to assess maintenance costs for roads and trails to grazing permittees.

Through the good assistance of Senators Frank Church (Idaho), Wallace Bennett (Utah), Frank E. Moss (Utah) and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyoming) compromise wording of the section was worked out with officials of the BLM. While the compromise wording still permits the Secretary of the Interior to assess grazing users for maintenance costs of roads and trails, no user could be required to pay except in connection with the particular use he was making of the road or trail and only on the basis of his proportionate share of that use.

Mexican Farm Labor

H.R. 12176, which provides for a two-year extension (to June 30, 1962) of Public Law 78, the Mexican farm labor law, was reported out by the House Agriculture Committee on May 12. The bill also contains a provision stating it is the intent of Congress that nothing in the Mexican farm labor law nor in the Wagner-Peyser Act shall be construed as giving the Secretary of Labor authority to issue regulations governing working conditions and hours of domestic farm workers. If this bill is enacted it will, in effect, revoke regulations issued in this regard last fall under the Wagner-Peyser Act.

Report of Lambs on Feed

AS reported in the May issue of the NWG, I testified in April before the Senate Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations, requesting that funds be provided for issuance of a report of lambs on feed as of November 1 and March 1 each year and also a March 1 report of early spring lambs moving to slaughter during late March and early April.

I am glad to report that the Senate Agriculture Committee appropriated \$150,000 for this work on May 20. We shall continue our efforts to see that this amount is held in the agriculture appropriations bill on the Senate floor and in conference between the two houses.

Agricultural Research Appropriations

I am also happy to report that Senate Appropriations Committee on May 20 restored a substantial part of the cut made by the House in appropriations for the Agricultural Research Service. This means that the \$100,700 increase in the Department of Agriculture budget for wool research at Albany, California, has been partially restored. In fact, it is estimated that about 80 per cent of this requested increase for wool research will be granted.

Carpet Wool Bill

H.R. 9322 to make permanent the duty-free status for imports of coarse grades of raw wool for carpet purposes was favorably reported by the Senate Finance Committee May 19, but with an amendment limiting the life of the bill to three years. The bill had previously passed the House of Representatives.

If it passes the Senate in this form it will then have to go to conference between the two houses. If the three-year limitation is approved by both houses, it will have the advantage of giving us the opportunity to further assess during the next three years the effect on our market, if any, through the exemption of duties on wools not finer than 46's for carpet manufacture and papermaker felts.

Live Lamb and Sheep Standards

REVISED standards for grades of live slaughter lambs, yearlings and sheep will become effective June 19. Changes made in the standards are similar in nature to those adopted for lamb, yearling mutton and mutton carcasses on March 1.

The changes should have the effect of lowering average fatness in the prime and choice grades, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In addition, there should be a substantial increase in the number of animals eligible for the prime grade, under present production and marketing practices.

Both conformation and quality requirements for the prime and choice grades are reduced under the new standards.

Tariff Regulations

SENATOR Robert Kerr (Oklahoma) on May 4 introduced Senate Concurrent Resolution 104, providing that it be the sense of Congress that the United States grant no further tariff reductions in the forthcoming tariff negotiations under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1960 and 1961, notwithstanding authorization contained in the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

In placing the resolution before the Congress, Senator Kerr stated that under the Trade Agreements Extension Act, "redress for injured American industries is just about a thing of the past." The amendments to the act intended by Congress to give assurance to our industries and agriculture, he said, have been nullified by lack of administration.

(Continued on page 16)

USDA Sets Up Separate P & S Y Division; Howard Doggett Named Director

AS reported briefly in our May issue, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has established a Packers and Stockyards Division in the Agricultural Marketing Service. Formal announcement of the establishment of the Packers and Stockyards Division was made by Secretary of Agriculture Benson on May 10. At the same time he announced the appointment of Howard J. Doggett as director of the division. Both actions will be effective July 1.

"The scope of expanding activities resulting from the amended Packers and Stockyards Act, and its importance to livestock producers and the processing and marketing industries serving livestock producers, makes it advisable to concentrate the responsibilities and functions under the act in a separate division," the Secretary said. "Moreover, we are indeed fortunate in obtaining the services of Howard J. Doggett, a rancher and proven administrator of agricultural programs, to assume these important responsibilities."

The Packers and Stockyards Act is presently administered, along with marketing service programs, in the Livestock Division of AMS. The marketing services will continue to be administered by the Livestock Division.



Howard Doggett
New P&SY Director

The Packers and Stockyards Act was amended in 1958 to bring under Department regulation all livestock transactions in interstate commerce. This has meant the posting of about 2,500 public livestock markets and auction yards and the eventual registration of some 25,000 livestock dealers.

The act also requires investigation and regulatory functions dealing with unfair, deceptive, discriminatory or monopolistic practices on the part of packers.

Mr. Doggett currently is the agricul-

tural attache in Belgium and will leave this post to assume directorship of the new division.

Born in Helena, Montana, Mr. Doggett was reared on a ranch in Broadwater County. He is well known to sheepmen and served as president of the Montana Wool Growers Association in 1951 and 1952. He is a graduate of the University of Montana, and has been actively engaged in farming and ranching all his life. He now owns a large ranch in Meagher County, where he raises cattle and sheep. His home is in Townsend, Montana.

After extensive agricultural service and business experience, Mr. Doggett was appointed chairman of the Montana State Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Committee in August, 1953. He was transferred to Washington in 1954 as director for the Commodity Stabilization Service's northwest area.

Mr. Doggett was appointed special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Agricultural Stabilization in June, 1955, later becoming director of Commodity Stabilization Service Soil Bank Division. He was appointed agricultural attache to Belgium in November of 1958.

of sterilizing the blankets, had no detectable effect.

Wool, like cotton, can be dry-sterilized by ethylene oxide or formaldehyde, or by boiling during laundering. The old prejudice against boiling wool has been based on the use of soap in alkaline solution. In these days of synthetic detergents there is no problem in devising ways of cleaning wool under the neutral or acid conditions under which wool is undamaged by boiling.

A suitable detergent is manufactured in bulk in Australia, and the boiling of all-wool blankets is standard procedure at the Royal Melbourne Hospital group laundry which handles the linen from a series of institutions totaling almost 5,000 beds.

In a question period following Mr. Pressley's talk, Mr. Walter Emery of the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital said that his hospital used only wool blankets and found that while the unit cost for all-wool was \$9.25 against \$8.00 for a synthetic fiber blanket, the all-wool product lasted three times longer. He also asserted that wool blankets provided warmth without weight and that they did not create problems in terms of pilling and static electricity.

Studies Indicate Wool Blankets Not Prime Cause of Infection Spread

MR. T. A. Pressley, Division of Protein Chemistry, Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organization of Australia, told representatives of Boston hospitals, the Massachusetts Hospital Association and U. S. blanket manufacturers that, "All evidence suggests that bacterial buildup in the hospital environment is brought about by people, and such factors as the choice of textile are unimportant."

Condemnation of the use of wool blankets by hospitals on the basis of the spread of bacteria from blanket "fluff" and the difficulty of sterilizing wool blankets by boiling is not supported by research conducted in a Melbourne Hospital, Mr. Pressley told the meeting.

The conference was held May 11 under the auspices of the Boston Wool Trade Association and was sponsored by The Wool Bureau, Inc.

No evidence supporting this condemnation of wool can be found by a

Melbourne University team which includes medical men, bacteriologists, and a textile chemist. A literature search showed that the anti-wool view began as a postulation and grew into a rigid belief as a result of frequent quotation rather than as the result of experiments designed to test the theory.

Analysis of fibers collected in hospital wards show an overwhelming preponderance of cotton and other forms of cellulose; there is very little wool. Furthermore, fibers and bacteria move almost independently of each other around hospital wards, and the contaminated fiber is rare, the Australian scientist said.

The Melbourne tests have included similar wards in a new wing of a hospital, extensively tested before and after opening. Bacterial counts increased immediately on admission of patients (with attendant doctors and nurses) and fell almost as dramatically when a ward was closed. The choice of blanket material, or even the frequency

Improvement of Carcass Merit in Sheep

**From an Address Presented
at the
95th NWGA Convention
San Antonio, Texas
January 26, 1960**

I am most happy to have this opportunity to discuss with you the progress of the new Western Regional Project on the improvement of carcass merit in sheep. I hope you understand that the work I am going to talk about is just beginning, so this is more of a preview than a progress report. There are a considerable number of scientists working on this problem in the western states, and it is the work of the entire group which I hope to outline to you rather than just my own.

We all realize that with the changing desires of our people, there has been much greater interest among all parts of the livestock industry in improving the quality of the carcasses of our meat animals. Perhaps the most rapid revolution has been in the hog business, because of the desire to produce more lean and less lard. However, this work is urgent with lamb as well. We in the sheep industry must improve the quality of the lamb carcass to increase market demand for our most important product.

Although there are some uncertainties in our objectives, I think we can agree that we would like to know how to breed sheep which would efficiently produce a carcass with a maximum amount of edible meat, which can be fabricated by the retailer into cuts that are attractive enough so that the self-service customers will choose them. It must also possess the eating qualities which will make them want to buy again. In other words, a carcass with a high proportion of muscle tissue, very little waste fat, but the tenderness, juiciness and flavor desired.

I think we can also agree that although a lot of work has been done in this field we are still a long way from having the means of measuring these traits in the live sheep. We do know that there is a great deal of variation in the merit of lamb carcasses which appear on the market, even in groups of apparently uniform lambs which have been raised alike. This gives us the idea that we probably could im-



**Dr. Daniel W. Cassard
Animal Husbandry Dept.
University of Nevada**

prove this merit through selective breeding, if we could measure these characteristics accurately.

Our first problem, then, is one of measurement. We need measurements we can take on live sheep which will tell us something about the meatiness, fatness, and even eating quality of their carcasses. After this we need to know how to use these measurements in a selective breeding program to improve our stock. These then are the objectives of our project.

Project Operated by Technical Committee

The project is operated and planned by a technical committee composed of one representative from each state and from the Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A project contributing to this overall effort is under way at each of the western state experiment stations and at the U. S. Sheep Breeding Laboratory at Dubois, Idaho. Although the project has been under way only since July 1, 1959, there were about 1,185 lambs processed in the meat laboratories of the stations. Considerably more will be handled next year.

Although each state is going at the problem in a little different way, many of the projects are basically similar. They involve raising lambs under controlled conditions to slaughter grade, dressing them and processing the carcasses. Before slaughter, and at earlier ages too in some cases, all measurements which might be related to carcass shape or merit are taken on each lamb.

These include such tape and caliper measurements as heart girth, shoulder width and leg width, chest depth and many others.

In addition many new types of measurements are being tried by various states. After slaughter many measurements are repeated on the carcass and some further ones taken. Then finally the carcass is cut and the cuts evaluated.

In any measurement study there must be a right answer with which to compare different measurements in order to choose the best. For meatiness, this must be the total amount of lean meat in the carcass. Separating fat, lean and bone in the whole carcass (or one-half) and getting the total weights of these components is a very laborious operation, but it must be done on a large number of lambs to develop these measurement methods. Weights or cross sections of parts of the carcass may be sufficiently correlated with total lean (bone or fat) so that eventually separating the whole carcass may not be necessary.

Methods of Evaluating Meatiness

The Wyoming station has been working on methods of evaluating meatiness. They have found that the proportion of lean in one leg gives a good indication of the proportion in the whole carcass. The area of the cut surface of the leg, cut just behind the aitchbone is easier to get and gives almost as high a correlation with total lean in the carcass. They are using a lean index involving the area of the cut leg and that of the loin eye.

The Colorado station found that lean in shoulder, loin and leg were each highly correlated with total carcass lean. They also found the proportion of bone in the leg was indicative of that in the whole carcass. Similar work at Arizona and Washington should help to settle the question of a simpler way to estimate the proportion of lean, fat and bone in the carcass. Tracings and photographs of areas of cut muscle surfaces are being used by most stations to measure meatiness of various parts of the carcass.

Several stations are working on ways of estimating meatiness on the live animal. Work at New Mexico shows a

high correlation between probe measurements of depth of fat and lean, and area of the loin eye. Utah and Nevada are also experimenting with this type of measurement for meatiness. Colorado has been using an ultrasonic device called a somascope and reports fair estimates of depth and area of lean from its use on live animals.

Chemical Determinations

Several of the states are trying chemical determinations for estimation of carcass composition. These may prove useful in measuring amount of fat in the lean as well as in the whole carcass. California is going to try to develop a biopsy technique whereby a sample for analysis may be removed from the muscle of the animal for chemical analysis. Specific gravity of carcasses and cuts will be used as an indication of their composition by several stations. A number of the states will be using taste test panels to test the eating qualities of the carcasses in order to relate all the measurements used in these qualities. Tenderness tests with shear machines will also be used.

Treatment of lambs during the raising period and its effect on carcass quality will be studied. Utah will compare carcasses of lambs raised on limited feed and on full feed. California is studying the difference between carcasses of castrated and non-castrated male lambs. Feed efficiency and rate of gain of individual lambs will be related to quality of their carcasses by several of the stations.

All of the stations, including the Dubois station, plan to evaluate the carcasses of groups of lambs from different sires and breeds. As the work develops, this should give information on the ability of different sires to influence the carcass quality of their offspring.

The project being undertaken here is a very broad one and there is no doubt that it requires the cooperation of all the states and the USDA to make progress on it. The type of work needed to properly answer all the questions involved is laborious and requires great attention to details and extensive facilities. A few years ago there would not have been enough meat laboratory facilities in the experiment stations to even consider this kind of a project, or enough computing equipment to handle the data. However, with the present equipment and the fine group of people working on it, I can assure you that if this project receives adequate support, we will know a great deal more about how to produce quality lamb carcasses in a few years than we do today.

S.S. Delfino to Arrive in San Francisco June 4

THE S. S. Delfino has abandoned the port of San Diego as its destination for shipments of live Australian lambs to the United States. Instead, the S. S. Delfino will be making regular runs from Australia to the port of San Francisco.

The Delfino left Sydney, Australia, May 14, and was expected to arrive in San Francisco on June 4. The ship was delayed about a month because of special survey work at Hong Kong following delivery of scrap iron which it took on in California for Yokohama, after delivery of the third shipment of Australian lambs at San Diego last January.

According to a newspaper report, San Francisco Port Director Rae Watts stated the port would spend about \$14,000 to grade a seawall lot providing water for sheep and sanitary facilities for caretakers. This will also include a house for postmortem examinations by federal veterinarians, also hot and cold water.

The importers are to provide a chain link fence outside and similar fence



1960

SHEEPMEAN'S CALENDAR

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION EVENTS

July 19-20: NWGA Summer Executive Committee Meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah.
August 17-18: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.
January 22-25, 1961: National Wool Growers' Convention, Denver, Colorado.

CONVENTIONS AND MEETINGS

July 19-20: NWGA Summer Executive Committee Meeting, Salt Lake City, Utah.
August 11-12: California Wool Growers Convention, San Francisco, California.
November 10-12: Oregon Wool Growers Convention, Portland, Oregon.
November 10-12: Wyoming Wool Growers Convention, Rawlins, Wyoming.
November 13-15: Idaho Wool Growers Convention, Pocatello, Idaho.
November 13-15: Washington Wool Growers Convention, Yakima, Washington.
December 5-7: Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers' Convention, San Angelo, Texas.
January 22-25, 1961: National Wool Growers' Convention, Denver, Colorado.

SALES

June 14-16: Rambouillet Ram Show and Sale, San Angelo, Texas.
August 3: Idaho Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.
August 3: Nevada Ram Sale, Ely, Nevada.
August 10: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton, Oregon.
August 10: Washington Ram Sale, Yakima, Washington.
August 17-18: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.
September 6-7: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.
September 15: Montana Ram Sale, Miles City, Montana.
September 15: Utah Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.
September 17: Fall Range Ram Sale, Pocatello, Idaho.
September 29: U. S. Sheep Experiment Station Sale, Dubois, Idaho.
October 10: Craig Ram Sale, Craig, Colorado.

SHOWS

August 9: Washington Wool Show, Yakima, Washington.
August 16-18: National Wool Show, Ogden, Utah.



inside separated by at least 10 feet to provide quarantining of sheep. Importers are to provide the necessary portable fences for a sheep driveway from the ship to quarantine corrals.

The Girwood Shipping Company at San Francisco which operates the Delfino may soon change the name of the ship to the Port of San Francisco. A Girwood spokesman has stated, "The move from San Diego is to get wider distribution. It is not our intention to disturb the market," he continued, "just small quantities will be moved to slaughter at a time."

Sheep Scabies Found in New Mexico

ON March 26 psoroptic scabies was diagnosed in one of three pens of sheep at a slaughtering plant at Albuquerque, New Mexico, according to the Special Diseases Eradication Section of the Agricultural Research Service.

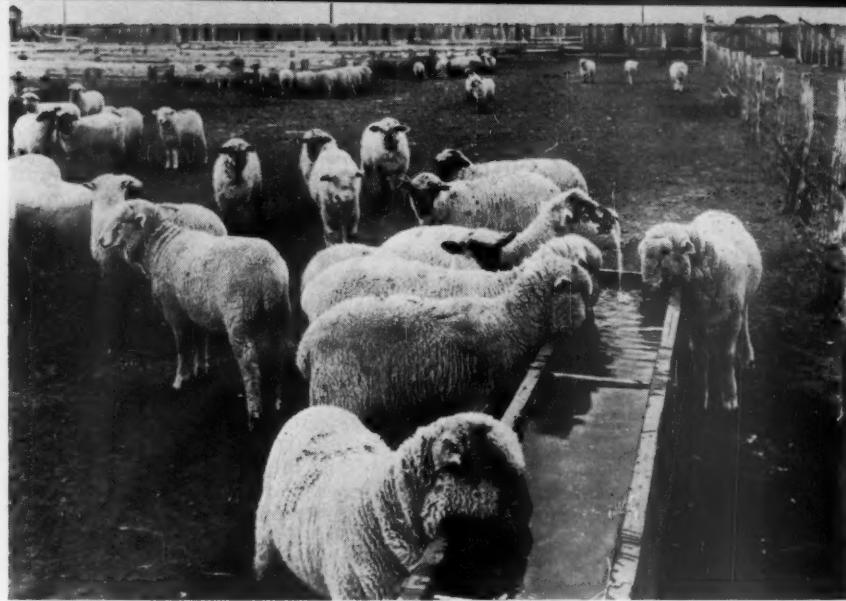
Many of the 216 sheep in the pen had scabies lesions. This pen is used for holding sheep not yet in condition to slaughter. Approximately 400 sheep in the two other pens were considered exposed and all sheep at the plant placed under state quarantine. All infected and exposed sheep have been slaughtered.

In addition, 83 other outbreaks of psoroptic scabies were reported. Illinois had the highest number of infected flocks—27. There were 12 cases each in Virginia and Iowa; seven in Minnesota, six in Indiana, four in Missouri, three each in Tennessee and Pennsylvania, two in Wisconsin and one each in New York, Maryland, New Jersey, West Virginia, Ohio, South Dakota and Oklahoma.

Recently psoroptic scabies mites were found on elk in Idaho and Wyoming. The presence of scabies in wildlife poses a question that there may be a reservoir from which the disease may spread to domestic animals. There is no good evidence, at least during recent years, that this has occurred. Two requirements are necessary in order for this to be a problem. First, mites on wildlife must be able to propagate on domestic animals and secondly, there must be the opportunity for them to spread from wild to domestic animals.

In this country scabies has not been observed to spread to domestic animals from bighorn sheep or elk and outbreaks during recent years in cattle and sheep are not believed to have been caused in this manner.

Only one case of bluetongue was reported—in Texas. No outbreaks of scrapie were reported.



Recent Advances in Sheep Nutrition

by: Dr. A. H. McDaniel

Albers Milling Co.

From an address delivered at the
10th Annual Stockmen's Short Course,
Pullman, Washington, Nov., 1959

MANY new discoveries in sheep nutrition and ideas and methods of feeding have been put into practice during the past 10-15 years. In reviewing the progress that has been made in sheep nutrition, it is difficult to refrain from constantly referring to the progress that has been made in the entire field of animal nutrition. The advances in the nutrition of other species has, in almost every case, contributed to the present knowledge of sheep nutrition. The first attempt to develop nutrient standards by a committee of nutritionists specializing in sheep nutrition was published by the National Research Council as late as 1945.

SUPPLEMENTATION OF RANGE SHEEP—Present information available on the supplementation of range sheep is not plentiful; however each year in the range country commercial sheepmen are confronted with what to feed their sheep in order to get the best returns (wool and lamb). It is pretty well agreed that the most common nutritional deficiency of range sheep is lack of energy, but this energy shortage is more than likely complicated by other deficiencies such as protein, vitamins and minerals. Range forage is often deficient in essential nutrients, yet not sufficiently to present obvious physio-

logical disorders. These mild deficiencies may affect the productive efficiency of the sheep even though no symptoms are apparent.

A recent report on a four year study from Montana has shed considerable light on the economics and the protein level of supplement to feed range ewes. In this study 4,000 range ewes were fed a pelleted ration ranging in protein from 11 to 36 per cent during the winter months. It was found that this supplementation was definitely profitable and that the 11 per cent pellet was most economical as measured by return per ewe after feed costs were deducted. This pelleted ration contained a trace mineral mixture as well as a vitamin A and D supplement.

Research conducted with range sheep in Utah has shown unsupplemented control ewes to gain less weight, produce less wool and have fewer lambs than ewes fed a supplement during the winter. It was also shown in these studies that rations containing suncured alfalfa were as effective as rations containing dehydrated alfalfa.

Work conducted by Washington State College has shown that a higher lambing percentage will result if the ewes are "flushed" during the breeding season. This study was carried out with 4,000 grade ewes in which half of the ewes were fed one half pound of pelleted feed per day. The resulting lambing percentage of the "flushed" group was 148.7 per cent, compared with 126.9 per cent for "non-flushed" group.

Basic research is being conducted at

Purdue University on various unknown factors which are essential for embryonic nutrition and normal lactation in ewes. This research has shown that normal lambs and lactation can be accomplished by feeding ewes on ground corn cobs as the only roughage if this diet is fortified with essential nutrients such as a source of nitrogen, minerals and vitamins. This type of diet is not practical, of course, but research of this type is required if we are going to be able to identify the specific factors that are most essential for the proper development of the unborn lamb.

COMPLETE PELLETED RATIONS

—**Pelleted Feed Lot Rations:** A subject that has caused a great deal of activity during the past few years, and has as a result received much research attention, has been the feeding of complete pelleted rations. In general this research has shown that lamb fattening rations in which both the concentrate and roughage are combined in pelleted form generally produce larger gains with slightly less feed. Also, the poorer the quality of the roughage, the greater the advantage from pelleting.

The original work involving the feeding of complete pelleted rations to lambs was prompted or originated because of the large quantities of rain-damaged or coarse or stemmy alfalfa hay that was available in the lamb feeding areas. This low quality hay is not readily eaten by lambs when hand fed. Prof. P. E. Neale and associates at New Mexico State University were among

the first to report that the feeding value of low grade alfalfa hay could be raised close to or equal to that of higher grades of alfalfa hay by having it processed into cubes or pellets along with grain and molasses. These workers first reported 47 per cent faster gains from lambs fed a 60-30-10 mix (e.g. 60 per cent coarse alfalfa hay, 30 per cent milo and 10 per cent molasses).

Further results reported in 1955 by the New Mexico workers stated that a 73 per cent roughage (coarse alfalfa hay) and 27 per cent concentrate mix was most efficient. This feed contained 18 per cent crude fiber, 48.50 per cent N.F.E., approximately 56 per cent T.D.N. and averaged 15 per cent crude protein. This ration was referred to as a 70-20-10 mix. This 70-20-10 pellet was best suited for feeding heavy lambs, and a 60-30-10 pellet was superior when fed to light lambs.

Some scouring occurred on the 60-30-10 pellet, and severe scouring prevented the use of pellets containing less than the 60 per cent alfalfa hay (e.g. 50-40-10 mix). Average daily gains produced on these pelleted feeds have ranged from about .40 to .55 lb. and feed required per pound of gain has ranged from 7.75 to 9.00 lb., compared with gains of approximately .26-.38 lb. and feed conversion of about 9.5-12.0 lb. for hand fed lambs. It goes without saying that the length of feeding period has been greatly reduced by the use of the pelleted feeds.

At the University of Illinois a conventional hand fed ration was compared with a modern pelleted ration self-fed to western black-faced lambs. Average daily gain on the conventional hand fed ration was 0.29 lb., compared to 0.64 lb. on the pelleted ration. It was concluded from this study that the use of modern pelleted rations will reduce the feeding period by about 40 to 60 days and with much less labor.

Iowa workers have also reported increased gains in lambs from the use of complete pelleted rations containing low quality roughage. These workers were careful to emphasize, however, that the advantages from pelleting were mainly due to the use of low quality roughage in the pellets, and that the pelleting of a high quality ration (high roughage) would be of little benefit.

At a recent American Feed Manufacturers Association meeting the progress that has been made in lamb feeding during the past 50 years was demonstrated. These workers compared an old or conventional ration to a modern, highly fortified pelleted ration. Lambs on the pelleted ration had also been implanted with a 3 mg. diethylstilbestrol pellet.

The performance data follows:

	Old ration	New ration
Initial weight	70	70
Final weight	86	110
Daily gain	.38	.96
Daily feed	3.0	5.0
Feed/lb. gain	7.9	5.2
Cost/lb. gain	11.7c	10.5c
Days fed	42	42

This high performing ration contained 39.5 per cent ground corn cobs, 20 per cent dehydrated alfalfa, 32 per cent ground corn, 7 per cent soybean oil meal, 0.5 per cent salt and cobalt, a source of trace minerals and a vitamin A & D supplement, whereas the old ration contained only corn, linseed meal and timothy hay.

Four possible reasons why pelleted rations produce better gains have been suggested:

1. Increased consumption of total dry matter, leaving more nutrients over maintenance needs with which to gain.

2. The feed passes through the digestive system more rapidly, providing less opportunity for the loss of energy through production of useless digestive by-products.

3. The feed should need less energy expenditures for the actual work of digestion.

4. A larger surface area is exposed for digestive enzymes to act upon feed that has been finely ground and pelleted.

The size of pellet fed apparently has little effect on lamb performance. Most workers have used a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pellet, but $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pellets are apparently utilized as well as the smaller pellets. The Wisconsin workers used a 3/16-inch pellet in their creep feeding studies.

Advantages and Disadvantages of Pelleted Lamb Rations: In summary, it can be said that some of the many advantages of the complete pelleted rations are as listed:

1. Results in increased gains and feed efficiency.
2. Can be self-fed.
3. Less feed wastage.
4. Adapted to automation.
5. Permits proper use of various feed additives.
6. Improves palatability.
7. Cuts down dustiness.
8. Eliminates sorting of feeds and results in simultaneous feeding of a balanced ration.

Disadvantages of pelleted feed for sheep:

1. High initial cost of pelleting.
2. Increased nutrient value not achieved with high quality roughage.

Table 1. Nutritive Requirements of Sheep, Percentage or Amount Per Pound of Total Ration
(Air dry feed—90% dry matter)

	Protein %	T.D.N. %	Ca. %	P. %	Salt %	Carotene mg./lb.	Vit. A I.U./lb.	Vit. D I.U./lb.
Dry ewes (100-160 lb.)	8.0	51	0.25	0.20	0.66	1.20	540	90
Wet ewes (100-160 lb.)	8.5	55	0.28	0.21	0.55	1.60	640	70
Replacement lambs (60-120 lb.)	10.0	53	0.22	0.20	0.63	0.80	325	70
Fattening lambs (60-120 lb.)	13.0	60-62	0.20	0.18	0.58	0.40	230	60
Rams, (lambs and yearlings, 80-160 lb.)	8.0	54	0.18	0.16	0.56	0.85	340	75

Pelleted Creep Rations: It is well known that early growth of lambs depends upon the ewe's milk supply and under favorable conditions a lamb will gain 0.5-0.6 lb. daily from birth to weaning. Research at Purdue has shown that the feeding of a highly fortified creep pellet will increase this daily gain to about 0.75 lb. It was also shown that twin lambs will grow as rapidly as singles, provided they are given free access to a highly fortified creep pellet. Single lambs will make good gains when fed a simpler, less highly fortified creep pellet.

A relatively simple pelleted creep ration was used by University of Wisconsin workers to produce lambs weighing approximately 100 lbs. at 120 days of age. This pelleted ration contained 48 per cent corn, 40 per cent alfalfa meal, 10 per cent soybean oil meal, 1 per cent salt, 1 per cent trace mineral mix, and a source of vitamin A, D and E and an antibiotic.

3. Distance of pellet mill:
a. from forage to be pelleted.
b. from the sheep to be fed.
4. Digestive upsets may occur.

NUTRITIVE REQUIREMENTS OF SHEEP—Research data are still lacking on certain nutritive requirements for certain classes of sheep. An example of this would be the lack of information on protein requirements for replacement ewe and ram lambs and yearlings, and mature rams. The values on total protein for these classes are only tentative and should be considered as suggested requirements. The stated nutritive requirements in Table 1 have been summarized from the most recent sources and authorities in the field of sheep nutrition and represent requirements that will permit maintenance of normal health and productivity of breeding sheep and optimum performance and growth of lambs.

(Continued on page 33)

Plans Developed for Industry Conference in August

ON April 28 a committee composed of representatives of twelve organizations and institutions met at the University of Wyoming and decided to organize and develop the first National Lamb and Wool Industry Conference. President Harold Josendal represented the National Wool Growers Association. Other groups represented were American Sheep Producers Council; National Lamb Feeders Association; National Wool Marketing Corporation; American Farm Bureau Federation; Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation; American Meat Institute; National Live Stock and Meat Board; Colorado Wool Growers Association; Wyoming Wool Growers Association; Colorado State University; and University of Wyoming.

The aim of the conference would be to improve the economic position of the sheep industry and to enable it to better fulfill its responsibility to the consuming public and to the nation through an examination of problems, a review of new developments, and stimulation of industry action. It was conceived that by improving the primary products of the industry, namely lamb and wool, all the affiliated phases of production, processing, manufacturing and utilization also would be benefited.

The conference will be held on Monday and Tuesday, August 8 and 9, on the campus of the University of Wyoming, Laramie. A tentative program is as follows:

August 8, 1960

Registration and Live Judging of Lambs to be Slaughtered.

9:30 a.m.

General Session—Don Clyde, ASPC, presiding.

General Economic Position of Agriculture—Dr. Roger Corbett—New Mexico A. & M. College.

Economic Position of Sheep Industry and Possibility of Improvement—Dr. G. Burton Wood, Oregon State College.

10:30 a.m.

Wool and Lamb Section Workshops:

Wool Section—Walter Pfluger, ASPC, presiding.

Discussion Leaders:

1. Preparation and Marketing: Morton Darman, The Top Company.

any article of cotton or wool or spun silk yarn for cartridge cloth.

Study of Price Spreads Asked

A legislative proposal (House Joint Resolution 668) calling for establishing a joint congressional committee to make a broad study of the cost of living and the widening spread between retail prices and prices received by farmers for food and fiber commodities has been offered in the House by Representative Thomas F. Johnson (Maryland.) The committee also would recommend ways and means of reducing the spread so as to increase prices

paid to farmers and reduce prices to consumers.

The committee, to be known as the Joint Cost-of-Living and Marketing Margins Investigation Committee, would be made up of seven members each from the Senate and House, named by the Vice President and the Speaker of the House. Reports to the Congress would be required every six months, together with suggestions for reducing the cost of living, cutting marketing margins and "moving farm family income closer to a full parity with incomes earned by persons in other occupations."

The resolution was referred to the House Rules Committee.

The National Wool Grower

Eight Myths About the Farm Situation

Editor's Note: Carroll P. Streeter, Editor of the Farm Journal, has authored a pamphlet entitled "Eight Myths About the Farm Situation" setting forth concise facts with respect to damaging statements very often leveled at the nation's farmers. Through special permission of Mr. Streeter, the National Wool Grower is reprinting parts of the pamphlet here.

MAY I make clear, first of all, that I am not writing to defend the present farm program. It has its faults, and some virtues. I shall, however, defend farmers. Not that all farmers are completely lily-white, but I believe that farmers as a class deserve far less blame than the public has been putting on their shoulders.

The farm situation itself is no myth. There are, however, several commonly accepted myths about it, and it's time somebody exposed them.

MYTH NO. 1

"The farm situation is so complicated nobody can understand it."

Actually I believe I can state the situation in four sentences:

(1) We are producing more of some farm products than we can sell at support level prices—about 2 per cent to 3 per cent too much of our over-all farm production—and we haven't been able to shut off the spigot.

(2) Under the support price program we have held some of this surplus production at too high a price, so we haven't been able to move it into consumption either at home or abroad.

(3) Thus, even though the over-supply is not large, except for a handful of commodities, this surplus unduly depresses the farmer's price and causes disproportionate distress because the demand is so inelastic.

(4) Farmers' costs have continued to go up, adding to the squeeze.

MYTH NO. 2

"All farmers are taking a handout."

It may surprise you to know that less than one-fourth of agricultural produce gets so much as one red cent of government subsidy. In the 27 years that the government has been in the farm-program business, it has supported prices for only 45 of the 256 farm commodities produced in this country. Right now, only 21 are being supported.

Wheat, of course, is the conspicuous example—we have nearly two years' supply stored up. Next come the feed grains, chiefly corn and grain sorghums; then comes cotton, then tobacco.

Practically the entire livestock world—which accounts for more than half our farm income—has never accepted supports, even though stockmen could probably have had them for the asking. The lone exception is dairy products, but the support prices there are not being used to any extent, except on dried milk powder.

I think it's useful to know these things. They put "farm subsidies" in some perspective. If more people had this information, we'd probably hear fewer heated statements about "farmers" as a class, or about the "farm mess."

MYTH NO. 3

"Farmers got us into this situation."

Well, they produced the food and fiber all right, too much of some things, but they had a lot of push from forces they weren't entirely responsible for. Let's see how we want to assess the blame.

Two wars had much to do with it—World War II and the Korean War. It was suddenly patriotic to raise all the food possible. "Food will win the war and write the peace"—that was the slogan. War contributed in another way, too. The sudden demand for nitrates for munitions gave tremendous impetus to the fertilizer industry, and it's been booming ever since. As fertilizer stayed relatively cheap it paid farmers to pour it on. Quite naturally they did.

We've had phenomenally good crop weather over most of the country in recent years. No wonder we've had over-production. And no wonder the individual farmer, caught up in this tide, had no alternative but to produce his head off in an attempt to survive.

MYTH NO. 4

"Farm subsidies are costing us \$6 billion a year."

Let's take that \$6 billion figure apart. It is indeed the amount in the federal budget labeled "agriculture." Only two items are bigger: defense, and interest on the national debt. But a lot more than subsidies comes out of that \$6 billion.

Part of the agriculture budget goes for general services which are of benefit to the entire population, not just to farm people—services such as scientific research and education, grading of food products, market reporting, the Forest Service, soil conservation, food inspection services and the like. Should we charge all of these just to farmers alone?

A large part of the budget is used for commodity loans and purchases, most of which the government will later recover. Some of the commodities the government acquires go for the school lunch program. Should we charge this to agriculture or to school lunches?

In the past we've given away vast quantities of food to needy nations. We've sold great quantities more on long-term credit, and still more for soft currencies we spent in the recipient countries. Is this farm aid, or foreign aid, or a mixture of the two? Certainly we're using the money for both—but charging it all to farmers.

Actually, of the entire agriculture budget, probably not more than half can be charged to farmers alone, and not all of that to subsidies. That still is a very substantial sum of money, but it also is quite a distance from \$6 billion.

MYTH NO. 5

"These farm supports are costing us twice—once when we pay taxes and again at the grocery store."

In taxes, yes. At the store a trickle, maybe, but not enough to put in your eye. Since wheat is mentioned frequently, let's consider wheat. According to a 1959 report of the House Committee on Agriculture, labeled Food Cost Trends, "the pound loaf of bread that sold at retail at 19.3 cents in 1958 contained wheat having a farm value of 2.4 cents." You could double the price of wheat and it should make practically no difference in the price of bread to the consumer.

While it has nothing to do with farm support prices, I think it's interesting to note what is happening to the food bill—and why.

First of all, food is one big item that is only moderately higher than it was 10 years ago—19 per cent higher according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The House Agriculture Committee report puts it at 20 per cent.

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USDA Scientists Present Symposium on Agricultural Chemicals

A special symposium entitled, "The Nature and Fate of Chemicals Applied to Soils, Plants, and Animals" was held at the Agricultural Research Center of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Maryland, April 27-29. Papers were presented by leading scientific authorities. A brief resume of some of the papers follows:

Research in Chemicals for Animals

MORE research to determine the conditions under which drugs and feed additives improve livestock production and an assessment of their value were called for by Ned R. Ellis of the USDA Agricultural Research Service. Although some use of drugs and additives is safe and advantageous, they should not be used unnecessarily.

The scientist predicted that future research by nutritionists and geneticists may eliminate the need for many of the chemicals now being used or proposed for use. This can be accomplished by breeding into animals the disease resistance and hormone-glandular balance now achieved with some chemicals and by better analysis and use of substances found naturally in feeds. For example, substances that give hormone-like effects occur naturally in leguminous forage crops such as clover and alfalfa.

Although research since 1940 has shown benefits from safe use of certain hormones, antibiotics, organic arsenicals, and tranquilizers, more investigation is needed, he said. In some cases, one species responds and another does not.

Industrial Contamination of Livestock Feeds

DR. Aubrey M. Lee, USDA veterinarian reported that industrial contamination of feed, although of a local nature, continues to present a problem to the livestock industry.

Dr. Lee said that at this time no industrial contamination of livestock feed is known to be causing loss of livestock over any wide area. However, he added, more must be learned about industrial processes, gases, wastes, and additives in order to prevent their incorporation into feed.

Possible contamination of feed comes from industrial vapors and fumes that add fluorine, lead, arsenic, and possibly other elements to the air, he said. Great progress has been made in recent years by industry in reducing smoke stack gases. For instance, about 97 per cent

of the fluorine has been removed from stacks, but this still leaves about 3 per cent in smoke that settles on forage and has proved to be highly toxic to cattle.

Industrial poisons, including carcinogens, get into feed, not only from air pollution, but also from lubricants used on agricultural machinery such as pelleting machines, said Dr. Lee. Additives to greases are trade secrets so there is no control of these substances. At any time, additives like those that caused hyperkeratosis in cattle a few years ago may creep back into agricultural use.

Between contamination of air and machinery, it is impossible to keep feed absolutely clean, the scientist said. If resistance in animals is low, poisoning may take place even though a similar amount of contaminant will have little or no effect on healthy animals.

Some chemical contamination has come from materials used to treat feed ingredients in preparing them for use, such as a soybean extractant that left toxic residues in the meal. But utilization research by USDA scientists has helped greatly in reducing contamination of this sort, he concluded.

Parasite Control Research Vital

BASIC knowledge about parasites is needed before chemical control of such pests can be most effectively expanded said Dr. Aurel O. Foster, a pathologist with the USDA's Agricultural Research Service.

Scientists have learned how to control only about a third of the more than 300 economically important animal parasites, Dr. Foster said. Reliance is now placed almost entirely on chemicals for parasite control, he said, but comparatively little is known about the life processes of the parasites themselves or how various drugs act on them. The chemicals now in use, he added, are safe for animals and humans, but these chemicals are far from perfect.

Parasite control research takes a good deal of time, effort, and money, Dr. Foster added, because safety to consumers has long been the primary criterion of parasite control recommendations for the use of chemicals containing such elements as arsenic, lead, fluorine, and cadmium. Although diseases like tick fever have been virtually eradicated from the United States by the use of chemicals to control their insect vectors, parasites still cost American farmers more than \$1 billion each year.

Chemicals for parasite control in animals, according to Dr. Foster, work best when they are used early enough to prevent infestations. Prevention also eliminates many of the problems associated with unthriftiness in animals, which may be adversely affected by even the safest drugs. Proper timing of treatment is directly related to proper application of drugs for desirable results, Dr. Foster stated.

Coordinated Pesticide Research

NEED for well-coordinated research between biologists and engineers to determine the optimum placement of chemicals for most effective control of pests was stressed by Dr. Walter M. Carleton, USDA engineer. More efficient equipment for applying chemicals is needed, he stated, but engineers are hampered in developing such equipment by a lack of basic knowledge about the behavior of materials during and after application.

Thus, increased basic research is needed, he said, to determine the complex effects of physical factors on the movement of chemical particles from the time they leave the applicator until they are deposited. In addition to the size and weight of particles, these factors include aerodynamic forces, the forces of gravity, inertia, electrical charges, and temperature differences.

Dr. Carleton pointed out that improved equipment to deposit chemicals in pre-determined locations would not only increase the effectiveness of pesticides, but would also reduce substantially the amount needed for optimum control. This, in turn, would reduce the cost to farmers and reduce drift and residue hazards to man, animals, beneficial insects and crops. Drift occurs when chemicals applied for control of specific pests in one location are blown into neighboring locations where they may cause damage.

Although present equipment and techniques of application have resulted in substantial gains to agriculture, methods are still relatively crude, he said. Engineers estimate that only 10 to 20 per cent of pesticides applied as dusts by present equipment adhere to the proper location and are actually effective. Research has shown that if equipment were available to apply pesticides to the proper location on tobacco, for example, optimum control of pests could be obtained with only one-fifth of the recommended dosage.

Store insecticides, pesticides and sprays under lock and key and out of reach of children. And follow label instructions . . . strictly.

Leading Nutrition Authority Says Animal Fat Not Cause of Heart Ills

AN eminent authority on nutrition, Dr. A. G. Hogan, Columbia, Missouri, recipient of the four top awards of the American Institute of Nutrition told a Kiwanis Club gathering at St. Joseph, Missouri on April 21 that nutrition research indicates there is little reason to place a severe limit on the consumption of animal fat as protection against heart disease. Dr. Hogan stated there is strong evidence that animal fat is actually desirable in the diet.

He pointed to research at the University of Wisconsin which indicates that only a small amount—as little as one per cent—of soft fat (corn oil, cottonseed oil and some other vegetable oils) in the diet will hold down the blood cholesterol level. A high level of cholesterol in the blood is regarded by some medical authorities as an indication of impending heart disease, although there are those who disagree with this theory, including Dr. Paul Dudley White, President Eisenhower's physician. Dr. Hogan said.

"The evidence that soft fat reduces the blood cholesterol level is far from conclusive," he stated. "Should the

theory become fact, however, it looks to me as if it would be a simple matter to supply this small amount of soft fat, such as corn oil, and still consume all the hard fat, or animal fat we wish." Dr. Hogan, long-time professor of nutrition at the University of Missouri, is also research consultant of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, which is currently financing several research projects on diet and heart disease.

Dr. Hogan also reported on research at Harvard University which indicates that a mixture of hard and soft fats in the diet is better than soft fat by itself.

He called attention to U. S. Department of Agriculture statistics which show that per capita consumption of animal fat has not risen in the last 50 years, but there has been a large increase in the use of vegetable oils and shortening.

"If an increase in consumption of fats is somehow related to heart disease, it would seem logical to say that any increase in heart attacks is due to increased consumption of vegetable oils," Dr. Hogan said.

"I have never been convinced that the animal fat theory is well founded," he continued. "If we were to decide this question by number of votes cast, we would have one party that is a violent partisan of the theory that a diet which contains much animal fat is dangerous. A second party is undecided and not yet convinced. The third party thinks that within any reasonable limit the amount of animal fat consumed has no direct relation to health, or specifically, to heart attacks."

The nutritionist also referred to research at the University of Illinois which indicates that a high protein diet—one with ample amounts of meat, fish, poultry, eggs and dairy products—helps keep the cholesterol content of the blood at a safe level even when the diet includes large amounts of fat—including animal fat. He said that only high quality protein, such as that in food of animal origin, is effective in this regard.

If diet is a factor in heart disease, it is not the only factor and probably not the main factor, Dr. Hogan said. Other factors include overweight, smoking, hormones (women under 50 have fewer heart attacks than men under 50), contributory diseases (such as diabetes), high blood pressure, age, the person's sex, and heredity. He said heredity is probably the most important.

underway by May 1, and was expected to peak about May 15.

Idaho: The lamb crop was making good progress on May 1. Sheep were beginning to move up to the intermediate ranges and prospects were for excellent range feed at higher elevations. Lambs were healthy with only minor and scattered reports of diseases. The peak marketing period will be in July.

Washington: During the last half of March and the first half of April the weather was unusually warm and pastures were early; however, in mid-April it turned cold with heavy rain and snow. The flocks on unprotected ranges suffered and the development of lambs was retarded. Some heavy losses occurred. Heaviest marketings are expected in late July and early August.

Oregon: Weather conditions were too cold and wet during April over most of the western part of the state for good plant and grass growth. Lambs were set back by the cold wet weather, and marketings are expected to be later than usual.

Southeastern States: Reports from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee indicate the early lambs were in below average condition on May 1. Death losses were higher than a year earlier. Marketings are expected to be later than usual.

Early Lambs in Below Average

Condition as of May 1

EARLY lambs were generally in below average condition on May 1, according to the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Growth and development of early lambs was retarded by unfavorable spring weather conditions.

Spring lambs from the southern San Joaquin Valley in California started moving to market early in March, and volume movement began the middle of March. This was somewhat earlier than last year. Eastern shipments of California lambs were well above last year. About all of the Arizona early lamb crop has been marketed. The movement out of Texas was considerably below the volume moved during the first three months of 1959. In the Pacific Northwest states heaviest lamb marketings will be in late July or early August. In the southeastern states the movement to market will be later than last year due to the slower development of pastures.

Conditions in early lamb states about May 1 were as follows:

California: The fall and winter months were extremely dry in all areas

of the state and stock sheep were maintained by heavy supplemental feeding. General rains began in late January and continued intermittently through February and March. Pastures responded favorably. In the Sacramento Valley and northern California moisture was adequate but cold temperatures retarded growth and pastures did not make normal progress. Temperature in recent weeks has warmed considerably in northern California and pasture feed outlook is now very good in the northern one-third of the state. Marketings from the southern San Joaquin Valley started earlier than last year and marketings through April 30th were well above last year.

Arizona: About all of the early lambs have been moved. Pasture feed was plentiful and lambs developed well.

Texas: A severe winter left ewes in only fair condition. Drying winds in March retarded pasture development. April weather was cool and damp and resulted in slow gains. Demand for feeder lambs has been light as a result of the late spring in northern feeding states. The spring marketing run was



Spring Lamb Prices Steady to Strong; Old Crop Mostly Weak

May 24, 1960

AFTER erratic fluctuations in the March and April lamb market, May spring lamb prices were quoted as steady to stronger with old crop offerings steady to mostly weaker.

New crop spring slaughter lamb prices forged ahead receiving generally 50 cents to 75 cents per hundredweight more than during the same period last month while old crop offerings were receiving a 50 to 75 cent reduction in price.

Wholesale prices failed, in most weight categories, to keep pace with the increase in live lamb prices as lamb carcasses were generally selling about steady, with one exception. The mid-weight spring lamb carcasses weighing between 45 to 55 pounds were receiving a premium bid over a month ago of around \$2.00 per hundredweight.

Spring lambs are continuing to occupy a larger share of the total lamb market. However much of the western section of the country is just beginning to see the first of the new crop offerings.

Spring lamb prices should remain about steady through June while old crop slaughter offerings will decline slightly, largely due to tail-end poorer quality.

Weather conditions again in early May played a dominant role— influenc- ing trade activity and the direction of prices as the season progressed. Early lambs were generally in below average condition on May 1 according to the USDA Crop Reporting Board. Growers in many parts of California were plagued by inadequate rainfall and consequently earlier maturation of range feed. Hence, many bands were forced into buying channels when a sizeable proportion were still in feeder flesh. Average loading weights of lambs were thus relatively light—90 to 100 pound, which includes fats. However in the growers' favor was the fact that during the entire seasonal trade, there was strong eastern demand on feeder lambs. This provided a firm foundation to prices on mixed slaughter and feeder offerings.

Since 1921 the average slaughter weights of sheep and lambs in the United States have increased nearly 20 pounds.

In the period 1947 through 1959, 86

to 90 per cent of the commercial slaughter in the 11 western states occurred in California, Colorado and Utah. Average slaughter weights in the West have exceeded the U. S. average.

Much concern is being expressed over heavy lamb carcasses. Most packers, wholesalers and retailers say that carcasses over 55 to 60 pounds just won't sell. However, if these heavier lambs are practically all red meat rather than a large percentage of fat, there should be little trouble in merchandising them.

The current premium paid for lighter slaughter lambs or conversely, the discount levied against heavy lambs in the past has not been sufficient to encourage the production of smaller lighter lambs. However, the meat trade is pushing hard for this.

Lamb and mutton imports in the first three months of 1960 are running 56 per cent ahead of the same period of 1959 with lamb accounting for most of the increase.

U. S. meat animal production last

year reached a record high of 52 billion, 700 million pounds or an 8 per cent increase over 1958, while the gross income (cash receipts plus value of home consumption) from meat animals amounted to \$11,400,000,000, a 2 per cent decrease from the 1958 figure. The production of sheep and lambs in 1959 amounted to 1,700,000,000 pounds, a 3 per cent increase over 1958. Gross income was 340 million dollars in 1959 compared with 360 million dollars in 1958.

Country Sales and Contracting CALIFORNIA

Early May: A string of 3,000 shorn spring slaughter lambs were recently contracted at \$22 for May 15 to June 15 delivery. A total of 23,500 slaughter and mixed slaughter and feeder wooled spring lambs sold at \$21 to \$22. Two loads of good and choice fresh shorn feeder lambs sold at \$21. A string of around 1,800 head wooled 73 to 75 pounders sold at \$20 to \$20.50. A string of 8,000 to 10,000 head of spring lambs including whitefaced lambs, sold at \$21.10 straight across. A band of 850 head of mixed shorn fats and feeders sold at \$21.25 for May 15 delivery. In southern California at least 6,000 spring lambs sold at \$22.50 straight, expected to be 75 to 80 per cent choice and prime and to weigh 105 to 108 pounds.

In the northern sector of California, a band of 2,600 head of choice and prime

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1960	1959
Week Ended.....	May 14	May 16
Inspected Sheep and Lamb Slaughter to Date....	4,536,034	4,476,115
Denver Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Prime	\$ 24.75	\$
Choice	23.50	25.20
Good	24.05
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 45-55 pounds.....	52.00	47.90*
Choice, 45-55 pounds.....	51.00	46.20*

Lamb and Mutton Weekly Kill (Week ended)

	(No. Head)	April 23	April 30	May 7	May 14
1960		245,000	255,000	275,000	265,000
1959		252,000	242,000	252,000	255,000

Federally Inspected Slaughter—April

	(No. Head)	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep & Lambs
1960		1,412,000	394,000	5,571,000	1,054,000
1959		1,433,000	406,000	5,652,000	1,101,000

Lamb and Mutton Imports—Pounds

	January	February	March
1960	5,559,925	4,286,796	3,660,366
1959	4,598,287	1,729,252	2,308,196

*Old crop.

slaughter lambs sold at \$22 to \$22.50. Two loads of choice and prime spring slaughter lambs off of clover pastures sold at \$22.50. At least five thousand good and choice feeder spring lambs sold at \$20.50 to \$21.

Mid May: In southern California at least 4,000 slaughter spring lambs grading choice and prime sold at \$22.85. These lambs weighed 110 to 113 pounds. Over 10,000 wooled and shorn, mostly choice and prime, slaughter offerings sold at \$22 to \$22.75 including 20 to 25 loads spring shorn at \$22.75 for up to July 15 delivery. A string of some 600 good 70-pound feeder lambs sold at \$21. A string of 5,100 head of mostly choice old crop shorn lambs weighing 115 to 118 pounds sold at \$19. A string of at least five thousand head of wooled spring slaughter lambs weighing 95 to 105 pounds sold at \$21.75 to \$22.50. Around 8,000 shorn lambs with number one, two and three pelts sold at \$21 to \$21.50 while mainly mixed fats and feeders brought \$21 to \$21.25. Around 10,000 choice and prime wooled and shorn spring slaughter lambs sold at \$22 to \$23 while a string of two thousand, 80- to 82-pound choice feeders sold at \$22.50. A string of five thousand mixed slaughter and feeder shorn wooled lambs sold at \$21.25 to \$21.50, around 50 per cent feeders. A band of 2,300 predominantly good and choice wooled feeders sold at \$21.

Ewes: Early May: A string of 1,500 to 2,000 cull and utility with end of good shorn slaughter ewes sold at \$4.90 while two loads of good 150-pound wooled slaughter ewes sold at \$7. A string of 500 cull, utility and good shorn ewes with number one and two pelts sold at \$4.50. A string of one thousand head good and choice yearling white-faced breeding ewes sold at \$25 per head. Around two thousand white-faced replacement ewes sold at a \$22 per head average at a range ewe sale. Prices at the sale ranged from \$20 to \$23.25 per head.

Mid May: A load of recently shorn ewe lambs for replacements sold at \$23. A string of 1,300 head of good yearling breeding ewes sold at \$26 per head. A string of 2,400 head sold from \$21 to \$22.75 per head.

COLORADO

Early May: Around 12 loads of choice and prime, 103- to 117-pound shorn lambs with number one and two pelts sold at \$19.50 to \$20.25. A few choice 120 to 126 pounders sold at \$18.75. Several loads of mixed choice and prime 102- to 109-pound shorn slaughter lambs sold at \$20 to \$20.50. Choice old crop slaughter lambs sold at \$20 to \$20.50.

Mid May: Around 18 loads of mixed choice and prime old crop slaughter

Meat Board Conducts Cooking School in Salt Lake



Miss Janice Plager, left, and Miss Elizabeth Kent, Meat Board Home Economists.

ALONG in May each year the thoughts of housewives in the Salt Lake area turn to the cooking school sponsored by the National Livestock and Meat Board and the Newspaper Agency Corporation. The four-day affair was held this year May 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Thousands of women attended the sessions to gain first-hand knowledge in the art of preparing meat dishes that are both eye-appealing and delicious-tasting.

Meat Board economists conducting the "Kitchen Classics" sessions were Miss Janice Plager and Miss Elizabeth Kent.

Lamb came in for its share of attention, as the culinary experts demonstrated the proper way to cook and serve "Cushion Shoulder Supreme," "Continental Lamb Chops," "Perky Lamb Loaf and the ever-popular "Leg of Lamb."

The Salt Lake sessions are part of the Meat Board's program of holding cooking schools all over the country.

lambs weighing 97 to 114 pounds sold on shorn basis at \$20 to \$20.75.

Ewes: In early May a string of three thousand to 3,500 head of aged ewes to start lambing May 10, sold at \$13 to \$15 per head while three loads, part of which have lambs at side, sold at \$17.

IDAHO

Early May: Some two loads of mostly choice to prime 109-pound old crop slaughter lambs with number two and three pelts sold at \$18.50.

Around 696 head of choice and prime spring lambs from the Aberdeen lamb pool sold at \$23.30 each weighing 102 pounds.

Mid May: A string of 1,578 head of choice and prime spring slaughter lambs weighing 100 pounds sold at \$23.65 for five loads and \$23.35 for two loads of somewhat lower yielding lambs. A short string of 329 head of choice and prime 97-pound slaughter lambs sold at \$23.35 while three and one-half loads of choice and prime 100-pound spring slaughter lambs sold at \$23.65. A small string of 100 head choice 95 pounders sold at \$21.50 to \$22.50. The Cassia pool sold 658 head of choice with a few prime 95-pound spring slaughter lambs at \$23.10 while the Aberdeen pool sold 2,658 head of choice and prime 99-pound spring slaughter lambs at \$22.75 to \$23.65. Eight loads and one deck of choice and prime 94 to 97-pound spring slaughter lambs sold at \$23 to \$23.65.

MONTANA

Mid May: In the Nashua area a string of 1,800 head of mixed black and white-faced lambs were contracted for fall delivery at \$17 guaranteed to weigh under 75 pounds.

Ewes: Mid May: In the western Montana area a string of one thousand good and choice short yearling white-faced ewes out of the wool sold at \$18 per head. A string of 400 head with lambs at side sold at \$25 a pair while a string of 800 mixed white-faced and black-faced shorn yearlings sold at \$15 per head and 400 mixed aged yearlings to six-year-olds, mostly black-faced with lambs at side, sold at \$18 per pair for immediate delivery.

OREGON

Early May: Two loads of choice old crop slaughter lambs sold at \$18 to \$19 for Washington and Oregon delivery. Around three loads of mostly choice old crop slaughter lambs with number one, two and three pelts sold at \$19.25 to \$19.50 for Washington delivery while 100 head of good to mostly choice shorn lambs sold at \$18.

Mid May: A string of 800 choice and prime western Oregon spring lambs sold at \$22.50 to \$23 for delivery and \$21.50 at buying station. Two loads of choice old crop shorn slaughter lambs sold at \$18 to \$19. The Corvallis lamb

(Continued on page 37)



Miss Patti Jo Shaw poses with lambs after being named Miss Wool of 1961.



Miss Wool shows off one of her lovely wool knit dresses, presented to her upon her coronation.

Dark-Eyed Montana Beauty Crowned Miss Wool of 1961

THE sun shone with an extra glow during the week of May 9 to 14 in San Angelo, Texas, as the city played host to 20 of the loveliest creatures in "Wooldom."

San Angelo, which prides itself on being a "Wool Wonderland" was the scene of the National Miss Wool festivities. Beautiful girls hoping to become Miss Wool of 1961 journeyed to Texas for a week-long social and recreational whirl.

First on the agenda was a special program in Santa Fe Park where each Miss Wool contestant was introduced.

One of the highlights of the week's program was the annual wool parade held on Tuesday, May 10. From 10-to-12 thousand spectators viewed the mile long parade which, according to one bewhiskered old-timer, was "the best one in San Angelo since we celebrated the winning of World War I." There were 14 marching bands from various areas of the state, sparkling crepe-

paper floats carrying each of the Miss Wool contestants and several floats sponsored by San Angelo merchants.

Climaxing the week-long activities was the pageant and dance on Saturday evening, May 14, where a brown-eyed beauty from Deer Lodge, Montana, became Miss Wool of America for 1961. Miss Patti Jo Shaw was enveloped in a long wool and velvet robe and received her crown from the 1960 Miss Wool, Carrell Currie of Irving, Texas.

Miss Shaw was selected for her outstanding charm, poise, beauty of face and figure and the ability to fulfill her obligations as "ambassador of good wool."

Miss Meredith Auld, of Yankton, South Dakota, was named first alternate and Miss Anita Simon, a Cheyenne, Wyoming, lass was chosen as second alternate.

Judges were Edith Head, famous Hollywood designer and six-time Academy Award (Oscar) winner; Bert Bach-

arach, nationally syndicated columnist and fashion expert; Mrs. O. T. Evans, president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association; and Eileen Ford, director of The Ford Model Agency, New York.

Some of Miss Shaw's statistics which helped the famous team of judges in their selection are as follows: age 20, 5 feet 8 inches tall with brown hair, is a size 10 and measures 36-23-36.

Miss Shaw is a sophomore at Montana State University majoring in journalism. She was born in Deer Lodge and attended Powell County High School before enrolling at State University.

Patti Jo Shaw is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shaw. Her father is a wheat rancher with a wheat farm near Chester, Montana, not far from the Canadian border. The family spends the summers at the wheat ranch and the rest of the year at Deer Lodge.

After the festivities in San Angelo

Miss Shaw returned to Montana State University to complete her sophomore year.

Preparations will begin in mid-June for her fall tour of leading department stores throughout the country with her \$15,000, 100 per cent wool wardrobe created for her by leading American designers of American-made wool fabrics. She will attend special events in connection with the bicentennial celebration of the American wool industry being observed throughout 1960.

Asked by a reporter, what she would do with her \$15,000 wool wardrobe after her year's reign. Miss Shaw said that she was sure she would wear the lovely garments for many years to come. "I'll let them out and wear them several times again," she stated.

Miss Shaw says she wants to go to South America to study more about newspapers when she finishes school. Then she would like to do interpretive reporting.

Three years from now, she said, she would like to marry a blue-eyed, brown-haired man who is more intelligent than athletic. Then she wants to have two children and live "happily ever after."

Contest Began in 1952

Since its inception in 1952 as a state promotion, the Miss Wool contest has grown by leaps and bounds.

When the first contest was held eight years ago there were 11 contestants. Today it is a nationwide promotion with contestants from 20 states. At that 1952 contest Miss Janet Lee of Austin, Texas, became the first Miss Wool.

At the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association directors' meeting in March of 1953 the contest was made a yearly event. Then in 1958 the Miss Wool program was made a national affair sponsored by the National Wool Growers Association and the Wool Bureau, Inc. At that first national contest a beautiful blonde from Albuquerque, New Mexico—Miss Beverly Bentley—was named Miss Wool of America for 1959. Miss Bentley was given a \$10,000 wardrobe of wool and she traveled all over New York, Boston, Newark, Seattle, San Francisco, Hollywood, Alaska, Phoenix and Dallas, all in a flurry of photographs, style shows, TV shows on 512 stations before an audience of some 400 million.

The Miss Wool program was off to becoming a most successful and exciting promotional activity.

With the dissolution of the partnership between the Wool Bureau and the American wool growing interests, Woolens and Worsteds of America is now handling Miss Wool's publicity and her national tour this fall.



Picking the National Miss Wool wasn't too easy for the judges—all 20 of the contestants were so lovely and charming. Representing their respective states were, from top, left to right: Anita Simon, Wyoming. (second alternate Miss Wool); Linda Johnson, Mississippi; Camille Johnson, Idaho; Pat Fackenthall, New Mexico; Gaynell Johnson, Colorado; Patti Jo Shaw, Montana (Miss Wool of 1961); Elizabeth Fantone, Nevada; Nadene Wolfe, Illinois; Jean E. Roamer, Wisconsin; Joan Mildred Burgoine, Oregon; Avis Brateng, Washington, D. C.; Patti Ann Trumps, Ohio; Marilyn Handschuh, Nebraska; Meredith Auld, South Dakota (first alternate Miss Wool); Diane Nielson, Utah; Lana Kay Norris, Iowa; Day Padgett, Texas; Betty Gustafson, Minnesota; Peggy Lee Woods, Missouri, and Marsha McDonnell, California.

this month's QUIZ



DO YOU USUALLY SHIP YOUR LAMBS TO BE SOLD ON A CENTRAL MARKET THROUGH A COMMISSION MAN OR DO YOU SELL THEM AT THE RANCH TO A COUNTRY OR PACKER BUYER?

WHY HAVE YOU CHOSEN THIS METHOD OF MARKETING YOUR LAMBS?

AS I only live 100 miles from a central market, I sell all my lambs through a commission man.

I only sell my lambs once a year and feel that a commission man is better qualified to get the top dollar for my lambs. When lambs are sold in the country, you do not receive as much competitive bidding.

—Dayton C. Sharp
Woodrow, Colorado

I ship my lambs through a shipping association to a commission house. This association takes in all of central Oregon and they ship the year round. It has been in existence for a number of years.

—Alvin Cyrus
Redmond, Oregon

WE usually sell our lambs to a packer buyer, as they usually pay as much as we could get at a sale yard. Also it saves me the 40 cents a head commission.

—Glendon Swanson
Newell, South Dakota

WE usually sell our lambs at the ranch to a country buyer because being late lambs, the price often drops by the time they are ready for delivery. We usually try to contract by the last of August.

I am seriously considering contracting the fats and sending the feeders to the California alfalfa fields.

—John H. Aagard
Fountain Green, Utah

OUR lambs are shipped to a central market and sold through a commission man.

It is a very convenient way to market lambs. I can load my lambs in trucks and have them on the market in three hours.

I am very much in favor of the central market idea and believe that the

best way to keep these markets is to do business with them.

There is surely more competition at a central market, because there are more buyers and the greater the competition the better the price; at least it should work that way.

—Allan N. Adams
Laketown, Utah

WE sell our lambs through a packer buyer. Our lambs are mostly all fats and we have been getting a better price for them by selling them this way.

—Tom Densley
Baker, Oregon

WE sell to a commission man or here at the ranch. They usually go to feedlots in the North. If we have any spring fat lambs, we sell them to a packer buyer.

When we sell them here, we know what we are getting for them. We are a long way from the market and our lambs lost a lot of weight in transit. Therefore, we would rather sell at home.

—Hussie Galloway
Del Rio, Texas

I sell my lambs to the man I consider the best buyer. For the past three years I have sold at the ranch to a country buyer. This year I shipped the fats to Denver and sold the feeders here at the ranch.

The labor situation is our handicap in the sheep business. If things don't change, we are going to have to sell out.

—Neal Snyder
Norwood, Colorado

WE sell on a central market and through a commission man exclusively. Our commission man is a specialty salesman, financially bonded. We pay him a fixed fee.

—Name Withheld at Writer's Request

I usually sell to a country buyer because he buys the whole bunch as they are. Only "peewees"—really the only undesirable ones—are cut out. The buyer sees the herd under local conditions and knows the value of stock that is really healthy. The same lambs don't look so good after traveling 18 to 36 hours.

This method seems more fair to me. There are no cuts and less fault finding. There is no loss of weight where distance is so great from here to a market. I have lost nine pounds per head shipping to a market and was supposed to get a fill on them. I also know what I am going to get a little ahead of time.

Where I live my lambs have to be born late in order to have enough grass to lamb on the range and in order to have large enough lambs. I usually sell for October 5 delivery. If I waited for a market at that time, the price is usually off so much, I can't afford to take the chance.

—Coyne Tibbets
Clearmont, Wyoming

WE sell at the ranch to a country buyer or directly to a feeder. Most of the lambs in this area are feeder lambs and the feeders come out to the country to fill their yards.

We feel we get a better deal with less shrink and less freight by selling to country buyers, and we get just as good a price.

—Henry V. Wheeler
Fairview, Utah

WE sell to a local slaughter house within about 15 or 20 miles from our farm. Since we are small operators it would not pay us to ship or pool our lambs. The slaughterer picks up our lambs at the farm.

Comparisons indicate we do as well as others who go to some trouble to move their lambs to other markets.

—Arthur Folger
Healdsburg, California

I sell my lambs through a livestock auction sales firm. We have a "farm-size" sheep herd, have our own truck and reside about 50 miles from a market. A contract or packer buyer is usually interested in larger groups and can buy our type of lamb through the auction ring to advantage.

—John Gebhardt
Roundup, Montana

WE usually sell our wether lambs to a country buyer. Our ewe lambs are sold for replacements in Idaho.

We usually have a regular buyer for our ewe lambs. I think that is the best way to sell them and the buyer knows about what he will receive.

(Continued on page 39)

Sheepmen Display Cautious Outlook at California Ram Sale

A more cautious outlook for the coming year reflecting a late marketing season and higher costs was evident at the 1960 California Ram Sale in Sacramento, May 2 and 3.

A total of 1,643 rams and ewes averaged \$109 per head compared to 1,663 head at \$124.62 last year. Part of the downturn can be blamed on the long dry spell last fall and early higher feeding costs plus the fact that many northern Sacramento Valley sheepmen had not received the returns from their year's crop of lamb and wool.

Hampshires topped the breed averages with 969 head averaging \$117, a decline of \$7 per head from the 914 head that averaged \$124 last year.

Although there were no individual extreme tops as has been the case many years, the Hampshire sale moved along rapidly under the hammer of auctioneer Howard Brown at relatively good prices.

The top ram of the sale was a Hampshire consigned by Godfrey Priddy of Dixon and purchased at \$400 by D. P. MacCarthy and Son of Salem, Oregon. The top pen of rams of the sale were five head of Suffolks consigned by T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho, and purchased at \$300 each by Raymond Anchordoguy of Red Bluff, California.

Harlan Wagner of Petaluma, California, had the high selling individual Suffolk which brought \$300 from Wynn Sutfin of Corning.

A total of 405 Suffolks averaged \$99 compared with 461 head at \$115 last year.

Suffolk-Hampshire crossbred rams found a poor demand with 77 head averaging \$83 compared with 64 at \$146.25 last year. The sale of Southdowns led off the second day with 71 head averaging \$114 compared with 50 head last year at \$154.

A fair demand developed for the offerings of Rambouilletts with a 36 head breed average of \$111 compared with 39 head at \$125 in 1959.

A total of 42 Columbias averaged \$83 compared with 71 head at \$139 last year.

A. T. Spencer of Wilton, California, sold four Romeldale rams for an average of \$104 compared with nine head at \$88 last year.

There was a wide distribution of sheep throughout California with actual purchases being made from 37 counties. Out-of-state purchases included 27 head to Idaho; 14 to Nevada; six to Oregon; five to Texas and one each to Wyoming and Washington.

CALIFORNIA RAM SALE AVERAGES

Breed	Number	1960		1959	
		Ave. Price	Number	Ave. Price	Number
HAMPSHIRE					
Stud rams	30	\$183	33	\$271	
Range rams	870	120	850	120	
Ewes	69	57	43	83	
Breed Average	969	117	926	124	
SUFFOLKS					
Stud rams	19	160	23	263	
Range rams	346	100	400	100	
Ewes	40	55	38	94	
Breed Average	405	99	461	115	
SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE					
CROSSBREDS	77	83	64	146	
COLUMBIAS					
Stud rams	5	179	7	357	
Range rams	25	81	54	121	
Ewes	12	48	11	84	
Breed Average	42	83	72	139	
RAMBOUILLETS					
Stud rams	4	242	4	220	
Range rams	29	103	84	123	
Ewes	3	30	1	35	
Breed Average	36	111	89	125	
ROMELDALES	4	104	9	88	
SOUTHDOWNS					
Range rams	45	112	36	160	
Ewes	26	118	14	138	
Breed Average	71	114	50	154	
CORRIEDALES					
Stud rams	13	187	13	294	
Range rams	30	78	35	96	
Ewes	2	75	8	102	
Breed Average	45	104	56	143	

Mailliard Ranch Wins Grand Champion Award at California Wool Show

MAILLIARD Ranch of Yorkville, for the third time won the coveted Grand Champion fleece award at the annual California Wool Show held in conjunction with the California Ram Sale.

The Mailliard fleece, a beautiful New Zealand Merino, won the praise of Judge Dan Cassard of the University of Nevada and was named Grand Champion over tough competition. The Sheraton-Palace Hotel's \$1,500 solid silver trophy was their reward.

The Reserve Champion award went to a Columbia fleece displayed by Earl Butler of Pray, Montana. The Adams and Leland award for the fleece with the heaviest estimated clean weight also went to Earl Butler. The Mailliard Ranch was also awarded the National Association of Wool Manufacturers trophy for the most valuable fleece from the manufacturer's standpoint as well as the San Francisco Wool Trade trophy for the best ram's fleece.

An entry by James H. Anderson, Santa Rosa, California, was named the best ewe fleece from a flock of 350 or more purebred or grade ewes. The Champion Fleece from the state of Nevada was awarded to Caleb Whitbeck, Wellington, Nevada.



Wyoming Sheepman Featured in Ralston-Purina Magazine

MR. Frank Parks, prominent sheep and cattleman, whose ranch is near Weston, Wyoming, is featured in the current issue of Checkerboard Service, a nationally distributed magazine for farmers and ranchers, published by the Ralston Purina Company.

A feature story on Parks is one of a series dealing with prominent ranchers and livestock producers that the magazine is running.

Parks' portrait was drawn by Bill Sims, Purina artist and writer. The original of the portrait will be presented to Mr. Parks by the Ralston Purina Company.

"King" Again Dominates California Dog Trials

"KING," a nine-year-old Border Collie owned by Charles Null of Dixon, California, continued to dominate the 22nd annual Far Western International Sheep Dog Trials at the state fairgrounds when for the seventh year in a row he outpointed all participating dogs to be named Grand Champion.

"King," with 43½ points, won over "Tam," a talented two-year-old working sheep dog, exhibited by Reg Griffin of Dixon. In third spot was Harold Knuths, an Oregon exhibitor, with "Jean" and 38½ points. Bill Hosselkus, of Davis, moved into fourth position with "Blanco" and 38 points.

First place junior dog award went to Joe Simpson with "Kit"; second place, Don Bayne, Jr., Halsey, Oregon, with "Lucky"; third place, M. C. Farwell, Tangent, Oregon, with "Fly."

Wool Market Hits Impasse; Much Wool Goes Into Storage

May 24, 1960

THE wool market during May seems to have hit an impasse with buyers refusing to offer high enough prices for growers' wools. Rather than relenting, growers have held out for fair values and consequently much wool went into storage in hopes of a better and firmer market later on. A firmer market in the near future seems to be indicated, as wool stocks in the United States are inadequate and also foreign wool values are still considerably above the U. S. market.

When the Australian auctions reopened on May 2 after a three week Easter recess, prices dropped about 2 to 2½ per cent. Most sources believe, however, that this drop was due to the inferior quality of the offerings rather than to the weakening of the world market. We understand Australian prices are now fully 25 cents per clean pound higher than competing domestic wools.

Stocks of apparel wools in all hands in the U. S. on May 1, 1960, were estimated at 137.1 million clean pounds, according to a report of the Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange. This compares with the revised figure for May 1, 1959 of 166.7 million clean pounds.

Some observers feel that the upward trend in the textile cycle which began late in 1958 has reached its pinnacle and has now begun leveling off. This does not mean an extensive drop in wool market values. Most wool market sources believe that wool prices should be sustained. A. W. Zelomek, editor of the International Textile Apparel Analysis in his report of May 14, states that "the position of the domestic woollen and worsted industry is still favorable even though the upward phase of this current cycle is fairly well mature."

Miss Ruth Jackendoff, director of economics and statistics for the Wool Bureau, Inc., also predicts a firm market in 1960. A projection of the current rate of wool consumption related to estimates of supplies of apparel wool in the United States, Miss Jackendoff reports, suggests that the position of wool in 1960 should remain firm. This is a major conclusion in a report issued by Miss Jackendoff entitled "Graphic Review of the U. S. Wool Situation, Early 1960," a 17-page compilation

which bases its projections on data available thus far in 1960.

The report further concludes that "the statistical position of raw wool has experienced a worthwhile recovery since the dark days of 1957-58."

In graph, chart and descriptive form the report covers such basic indicators as recovery in the rate of apparel wool consumption; rise in mill consumption of apparel wool; imports of apparel wool; raw wool's share of all fibers consumed in woollen and worsted systems; production of woven wool fabrics; wool apparel fabric imports; clothing production; clothing expenditures; and other basic indices.

The Commonwealth Economic Committee of England estimates world wool production for the 1959-60 season at just under 4,500 million pounds (grease basis), or about 3½ per cent more than the previous season's total of 4,340 million pounds. The survey indicates an expected rise of 8 per cent for U. S. wool output which should reach 316 million grease pounds (both shorn and pulled wool)—the first time production in the United States has exceeded the 300 million mark since 1956-57. This makes the United States the fourth largest wool producer in the free world, exceeded only by Australia, New Zealand and Argentina.

The USDA has not yet released the average wool price for the 1959 marketing year which ended March 31, 1960. This announcement is not expected until mid-June and then incentive payment checks will be made beginning in July. Judging from the monthly average price for wool, a yearly average of 43 cents is probably a fairly close estimate.

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON WEEK ENDING MAY 20, 1960

	Clean Basis Prices			Grease Equivalents Based Upon Arbitrary Shrinkage Percentages (3)		
	%	%	%			
GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)						
Fine:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	\$ 1.13—1.18	56	\$.50—.52	59	\$.46—.48	64 \$.41—.43
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.05—1.10	55	.47—.50	60	.42—.44	65 .37—.39
*Sh. Fr. Combing & Clothing	1.00—1.05	56	.44—.46	61	.39—.41	66 .34—.36
One-half Blood:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.10—1.15	51	.54—.56	54	.51—.53	57 .47—.49
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.05—1.10	52	.50—.53	55	.47—.50	58 .44—.46
Three-eighths Blood:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.08—1.12	48	.56—.58	51	.53—.55	54 .50—.52
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.00—1.05	49	.51—.53	52	.48—.51	55 .45—.48
One-quarter Blood:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.03—1.10	46	.56—.60	48	.53—.57	50 .52—.56
*Ave. French Combing.....	.95—1.00	47	.50—.53	49	.48—.51	51 .47—.50
Low-quarter Blood:						
*Low-quarter Blood:	.98—1.05	41	.58—.62	43	.56—.60	45 .54—.58
*Common & Braid	.95—1.00	40	.57—.60	42	.55—.58	44 .53—.56
ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)						
Fine:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.05—1.10	57	.45—.47	59	.43—.45	61 .41—.43
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.00—1.05	59	.41—.43	61	.39—.41	63 .37—.39
ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)						
Fine:						
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple....	1.15—1.20	54	.53—.55	58	.48—.50	62 .44—.46
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.10—1.15	55	.50—.52	59	.45—.47	63 .41—.42
*Sh. Fr. Combing & Clothing	1.05—1.10	57	.45—.47	61	.41—.43	65 .37—.39
*8 Months (1" and over).....	1.05—1.10	55	.47—.50	58	.44—.46	61 .41—.43
*Fall (% and over).....	.95—1.00	56	.42—.44	59	.39—.41	62 .36—.38

- 1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the Intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.
- 2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.
- 3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.

*Estimated price. No sale reported.

Neither the Tariff Commission nor the White House has yet made public the Commission's findings on the plea of domestic manufacturers and growers that the tariff rate quota is too low. Nor has there been any announcement as to the date of renegotiations of wool fabric tariffs under the Geneva Reservation. The renegotiating which was requested by the United Kingdom last August is said to be undertaken in an effort to find a solution to the many problems which importing interests here and exporting interests abroad have claimed from the quota.

An official of the State Department has stated that it is unlikely that any formal announcement will be made about the start of talks on the renegotiations. The entire textile industry consisting of wool, cotton, and man-made fibers has expressed keen interest in the renegotiation and some have implied that the wool cloth case will give the industry an insight into the government's attitudes affecting all areas of the textile industry. A concession on wool cloth, some feel, would reveal the general attitude on foreign trade.

Western Wool Sales and Contracting

CALIFORNIA

Early in the month some 3,200 fleeces of 12-months ewes wool sold in the Sacramento Valley at 45 cents; 1,500 fleeces commanded 51 cents as did another 1,200 yearling fleeces and 1,400 ewe fleeces. Two clips sold at 50 cents. In the Sacramento Valley some 5,000 to 7,000 fleeces of 12-months ewes wool were sold at 47 to 51 cents while 10,600 fleeces of lambs wool brought 45 to 46 1/4 cents.

COLORADO

A well-known Colorado-Wyoming clip sold at Craig during the month at \$1.14 clean, landed Boston, core test. It is reported that the yearling wool for the same clip sold sometime ago at 50 cents. Some Western Slope Colorado clips have been sold in the price range of from 45 to 50 cents per pound.

IDAHO

There have been a few sales of Idaho wool, but the market generally has been slow. The Bonneville wool pool of 9,700 fleeces was sold at 50.15 cents. The Gooding wool pool brought 47.99 cents for 5,100 fleeces. The 5,000 fleeces of the Twin Falls wool pool commanded 46.25 cents. Buyers paid 49.56 cents for 10,500 fleeces in the Driggs wool pool. The Salmon pool sold 13,000 ewe fleeces at 51.3 cents.

One range clip was sold at 43 1/2 cents and a few others at 46 to 47 cents. It is

estimated that four to four-and-one-half million pounds of the 1960 clip has been sold in Idaho.

MONTANA

Early in the month the Beaverhead pool consisting of 15,000 fleeces sold at 50.05 cents and the Madison pool sold 15,500 fleeces at the same figure. The Chinook pool sold 16,000 fleeces of medium to fine wool at 48.52 cents per pound and the Wilbaux pool sold 8,000 fleeces of mixed grade heavy shrinking wool at 42.3 cents.

The Ronan pool in Montana, 14,000 fleeces of 12-months ewes wool, a large portion being quarter blood, sold for June delivery at 50.13 cents per grease pound, f.o.b. loading point.

At mid-month a local pool consisting of 22,860 fleeces sold in the Bozeman area at 51.16 cents per pound. A local pool in the Drummond area brought 50.53 cents per pound for 5,500 fleeces. In the Fairfield area 19,000 fleeces, also a local pool, went for 47.02 cents per pound. The Gallatin pool, about 250,000 pounds, bulk medium grade, turned at a sealed bid sale at 51.16 cents.

NEVADA

There has been very little contracting of wool in Nevada since shearing started around the middle of April. Some sales have been made in the shearing corrals at prices ranging from 41 to 46 cents per pound. Some growers have been unwilling to accept the present offerings of around 41 to 42 cents per pound and are storing their wool locally in anticipation of a better market in the next month or so.

NEW MEXICO

Wool activity in New Mexico slowed to a near standstill in May. A scheduled sale at Roswell was postponed during the second week of the month due to lack of interest.

OREGON

Early in the month the Lakeview farm flock pool of about 10,000 fleeces sold for 48.18 cents. A carload of low quarter blood Valley wool brought 97 cents clean landed Boston. Some 4,500 fleeces, mixed blood, sold on a clean basis to net growers around 45 cents in the grease. At mid-month 1,500 fleeces of one-half blood and three-eighths blood brought 46 cents.

SOUTH DAKOTA

The wool market during May has been quite slow with a few outstanding clips selling at two to three cents above the average going prices. During the middle two weeks of the month, the weather warmed up so that the grease content of wool offered for sale had consider-

ably more shrinkage causing a reflection on prices.

Where sales are being made, prices being paid growers range from 42 to 50 cents, the lower range being for fine wools. Our informant states it is the only time he can ever remember that fine wool was selling on a clean basis for about the same price as the lower grades.

All bids were rejected on the Center of the Nation wool pool at Belle Fourche offered for sale May 12. High bids were 48.91 cents on one lot of 150,000 pounds, 44.75 cents on a second accumulation and 49.33 cents on the third lot of 206,000 pounds. These prices were gross and subject to deduction of 2.4 cents for expenses, therefore, ranging from 42.35 cents to 46.93 cents net to growers.

Many of the producers are rejecting cash offers and storing their wool in the hope of receiving a higher price on a later market.

In the fleece wool sections of South Dakota prices ranged from 42 to 48 cents depending on the wool. Dealers are attempting to buy out the fine wool at 30 to 35 cents. There is a very active demand for the medium grades but no one is interested in either fine or half blood at prices that must be paid in the country.

TEXAS

During the first three weeks of May approximately 900,000 pounds of wool, a little more than one-half million pounds of 12-months wool and about 350,000 pounds of eight-months wool have been sold in Texas at prices ranging from an extreme low of 36 1/2 cents to an extreme high of 58 cents per pound. This latter price was paid for light shrinking fleeces that many buyers consider "reputation wools." One Rambouillet clip which core tested at 46 per cent was sold in the Hill Country the second week of the month at 57 1/2 cents per pound.

Shearing in Texas is running as much as a month behind schedule due to a shortage of shearers and also to the unfavorable weather during late February and March. Wool has been flowing steadily into the warehouses during most of May. However most of the warehouses, with possibly one or two exceptions, have sold some wool in the last month.

UTAH

Our informant in Sanpete wrote us late in April that they had experienced a very unusual wool market this spring. A month before, he stated, several small farm flocks sold their wool at 43 cents per pound which was seven cents higher

(Continued on page 29)

Lamb and wool is on the move with the Auxiliary



MY WORDS OF WISDOM FOR SUCCESS

1. Get a vision of what can be accomplished.
2. Have a strong determination to develop that vision.
3. Have faith in the work you set out to do.

—Mrs. Delbert Chipman
National Lamb Promotion
Chairman

Hospital Staff and Guests Enjoy Lamb Given by Wool Growers

On February 29 the De Baca General Hospital, De Baca County, New Mexico, played host to its medical staff and employees with a roast lamb and mint jelly dinner. Lamb was furnished by the New Mexico Wool Growers Association.

Mrs. Glen Hisel, regional representative for the New Mexico Wool Growers, and member of the hospital board of directors, graciously provided choice prime lamb which was prepared and served by the hospital cooks.

The dinner was held in the hospital staff dining and board room and was designed to familiarize the guests with the desirability of eating lamb to provide a tasty and economical source of high grade meat protein in the diet.

The low-fat, high-protein, nutritional value of lamb has long been recognized in medical circles and is used extensively as a meat source for hospital patients with cardiac and other conditions where the diet must be strictly regulated to insure a nutritious, low-fat food intake, stated Doctors Fikany and Moore, staff physicians at De Baca General Hospital.

Donald Champagne, hospital administrator, further attested to the popularity of lamb as a tasty and highly desirable meat in the eastern section of De Baca County. He said prime leg of lamb is standard bill of fare and is almost always offered as one of the three optional choices of meat at large ceremonial dinners and in better hotel dining rooms.

* * * *

The New Mexico Wool Growers served free lamb during February to several local groups in De Baca County. The purpose, to encourage and educate families to eat more lamb; also to in-

form people of the value, and the different ways of cooking lamb.

"Lamb's My Meat" was the slogan used by Mrs. Glen Hisel, district lamb promotion chairman. Three factors were stressed in this program. First, select a good acting animal; second, use care and sanitation in slaughtering; third, cook properly. All parts of the lamb carcass are equally tasty when properly prepared, stated Mrs. Hisel.

Lamb stew was served to 320 school children at a cost of 12 cents per student. The walls of the lunch room displayed large posters on lamb and its values. Each table was set with a place card from which the children learned more of the merits of lamb as a food. Many asked for second helpings.

Roast leg of lamb was served to the Rotary Club at a cost of 43½ cents per serving. The meat was prepared by Mrs. F. R. Kyle and Mrs. Ina Garrison. One Rotarian, a cattleman, lost \$2 by betting that he was eating roast beef.



Utah Auxiliary Displays Attractive Lamb-Wool Exhibit

PICTURED above are three ladies of the Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary standing by a display they made for the Utah Home Economics Association Convention, held in Salt Lake City, Utah, early in May.

Reading from left to right they are Mrs. Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Mrs. Olaf George, Kanosh, and Mrs. Del Adams, president of the auxiliary, Layton.

The display shows all fields of the auxiliary work. Entry blanks for the Make It Yourself With Wool contest, pamphlets on wool and lamb, and lamb recipe folders were handed out to viewers of the display.

Mrs. Adams explains that the display is made in such a way that it can be dismantled and used again. They plan to work it into the Utah State Fair this fall.

Attending the convention were home economics teachers from junior high schools representing the entire state. Approximately 500 women attended the convention.

Progress at USDA Wool Laboratory Detailed at International Conference

PROGRESS of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's recently enlarged Wool and Mohair Laboratory in Albany, Calif., was described by Dr. Harold P. Lundgren at the International Wool Textile Research Conference at Harrogate, England, May 18 to 27.

Dr. Lundgren, chief of the laboratory, reported recent chemical investigations, particularly on resin finishes to impart shrinkage resistance to machine-washed fabrics. Extensive work with combinations of epoxy and amino-polyamide resins offers promise of success, he said. Chemical researches include work on resins and their application, on ethanalamine and other treatments for crease retention, and on oxidative degradation of proteins in wool. The investigations of fiber chemistry, he said, are supervised by Dr. William L. Wasley. The proceedings of the conference, to be published in *Journal of the Textile Institute* will include report on resin treatments by C. E. Pardo and one on oxidation of proteins by Dr. Lundgren.

Research on fiber physics in the Wool and Mohair Laboratory is supervised by Dr. Kenneth J. Palmer, also a conference speaker. In the physical studies, Dr. Palmer said, the major component of wool, which is protein, has been made soluble in water by treatment with acrylonitrile. This has enabled amino-acid analyses and use of light-scattering sedimentation techniques in studies of molecular structure. Such studies supply guidance for research on improvements.

Application of the nuclear magnetic resonance technique, Dr. Palmer said, has revealed knowledge of the sorption of water by wool. As little as one per cent of water in wool is detectable by this method. Results indicate that water molecules are attached to wool protein at certain sites as "clusters" rather than in a thin layer.

Dr. Lundgren said a third group, supervised by Mr. A. H. Brown, conducts product-development investigations, chiefly in the new processing laboratory completed and dedicated in November 1959. The large facility is equipped for processing wool from raw fleece to finished worsted. This wide range of operation, he said, permits research on a variety of problems, all important to growers and processors of wool and mohair.

New Officers for Animal Health Institute



Newly elected officers of the Animal Health Institute for 1960-61. Elections were held during the 20th Annual Meeting of AHI in Washington, D. C., April 17-19. Left to right: first vice president, James E. McCabe, Merck & Company; second vice president, C. D. Siverd, American Cyanamid Company; treasurer, Dr. Thomas B. Huff, American Serum Company, and president, Dr. Guy A. Railsback, Cutter Laboratories, reelected to a second term.

Wool Market . . .

(Continued from page 27)

than last year. Then when the Jericho wool pool started shearing on April 11, 40 cents was all the growers were offered. Since that time three clips were sold at 41½ cents and three clips at 45 cents.

Elsewhere in the state fine and half blood wools are still awaiting an established market. Three-eighths and quarter blood is bringing 44 to 48 cents according to quality and condition. In the northeastern part of the state 40,000 pounds in the Bear River pool sold at 45.5 cents and another 40,000 fleeces around 45 cents.

WYOMING

In the Casper area 90,000 pounds sold at 35½ cents. In Midwest, 60,000 pounds brought 49 cents and 72,000 pounds brought 47 cents. One of the choicest clips in Wyoming sold in Johnson County for 49 cents per pound.

At mid-month in Douglas, something over 300,000 pounds of wool brought 45½ to 47½ cents. One of the larger clips in that area containing 12,000 fleeces sold at 47½ cents. These Doug-

las wools cost the buyers somewhere between \$1.22 and \$1.26 delivered Boston which is considerably higher than any offers made for wool recently. Top-makers and dealer representatives, it is reported, have expressed considerable surprise at these prices, as they indicated they were considerably above their limit.

Also during the month sales were made in the Rawlins area at \$1.11 and \$1.08 clean, landed Boston, core test. Another clip sold for 40 cents and two others at 38½ cents. It is understood that one grower in the Rawlins area was offered \$1.14 clean, landed Boston, core test, one evening and the next day was offered \$1.16, but both offers were refused.

A Converse County clip brought 46¾ cents. A clip consisting of 12 months wool sold at \$1.09½, clean in Natrona County and \$1.08 was paid for 11-months wool clean, landed Boston, core test. A Big Horn Basin clip was reported sold at 43 cents per pound.

Considerable Wyoming wool has been sold on a clean basis, yield to be determined by a core test. No large volume has moved in Wyoming during the month and growers are rejecting the low offers being made.

Wool and Lamb Promotion News

PREPARED to launch its new wool program beginning July 1, the wool division (American Wool Council) of the American Sheep Producers Council has outlined a program aimed at a broad area of American consumers.

Carrying the slogan "Natural Wool . . . Loomed in America," the program has four major objectives:

1. To reach millions of Americans through national magazines and newspaper supplements . . . and impress on them the superiority of wool loomed in America.

2. To channel the finished products of American wool in all apparel categories into retail stores.

3. To make certain that garments pictured in the ads will be available in the stores when the ads appear.

4. To impress American mills, cutters and retailers with the wool council's objective of selling more American-made wool products and thus encouraging future advertising programs with these segments of the industry.

J. M. (Casey) Jones, executive-secretary of the ASPC, said the wool division of the council will select merchandise for ads in colors and styles that are in good production with many cutters in those categories that have the greatest volume. There is no point in spending a great amount of time or money promoting those items that use only a comparatively small amount of wool, Mr. Jones said.

The American Wool Council has selected merchandise in all categories of men's, women's, boys' and girls' wear which will assure high volume sales in the fall of 1960.

Publications which will carry the American Wool Council advertising have been selected on the basis of influence on the consumer, influence on the wool trade, circulation pattern and the publication's field staff that can help merchandise each wool promotion. The wool council will use such national magazines as Mademoiselle, Seventeen, Ingénue, New York Times Magazine, Sports Illustrated, Esquire and Sunday supplements in 12 major cities.

An example of the merchandising field force supplied by some of the publications is a major women's fashion magazine that has a fashion-trained staff of representatives which will contact more than 250 stores to sell these stores on the council's promotion and encourage their participation. This same magazine will feature Natural Wool Loomed in America in its college fashion show at the Waldorf Astoria

Hotel with some 2,500 buyers from U. S. stores in attendance.

CAREFULLY being selected for education and merchandising of wool by the American Wool Council are fashion specialists in approximately 31 major cities. These fashion specialists will conduct programs of education in schools and colleges on wool fabric and sewing and also contact retail stores to encourage participation in the council's promotion efforts. Four coordinators will supervise the work of the fashion specialists. They include two in Denver, Mrs. Catherine Wilkinson and Mrs. Louise Covault, one in Chicago, Miss Evelyn Berger, and one in New York City, Miss Bonnie Young. The coordinators also will supervise the work of the ASPC's lamb home economists in 25 promotion cities. In some cities one woman will handle both wool and lamb.

FIRST of a series of new two-color lamb advertisements will break in lamb promotion cities early in July. The lamb advertising program for the new fiscal year will feature eight of the two-color ads varying in size from half to nearly full page. In addition, four full-page, four-color lamb ads will be run during the year.

The use of the two-color slightly smaller ads will permit the council to advertise with greater frequency in all promotion cities.

The first ad, featuring lamb shish-kebab, is designed to encourage the housewife to buy leg of lamb and cut it into cubes for herself if her meat market does not carry cubed lamb for shish-kebab.

The July ad will include a premium offer of three skewers for use in outdoor barbecuing to consumers who mail in a coupon, one dollar and proof of a lamb purchase (price label or receipt). The offer will be made at no cost to the council and will serve the double purpose of encouraging the consumer to try lamb and furnishing information about which lamb cuts are most popular in the various promotion cities. Such information will be used to plan future ad campaigns.

MORE than 17 million persons have seen films on how to cut, display, serve and enjoy lamb, during the last fourteen months.

Tabulations of viewing audience size for eight council films and the National Live Stock and Meat Board's "It's Lamb Time," show that 17,682,270 persons have seen the nine films.

WANTED



Smith Gerald Hudson

ON the Federal Bureau of Investigation's list of 10 most wanted criminals, Smith Gerald Hudson is being sought for unlawful flight to avoid confinement after conviction for murder. Hudson, a one-time juvenile delinquent who turned murderer, mercilessly choked his victim before shooting him to death. He was convicted for this crime in Pennsylvania in March of 1952. On August 2, 1957, he escaped confinement and he has eluded capture since that time. Prior to his murder conviction, Hudson had been charged with theft of numerous automobiles covering a many state area.

Hudson has worked as an itinerant laborer throughout the West on cattle and sheep ranches and in coal mines and has traveled extensively within the United States. He is armed and extremely dangerous and is considered capable of killing without hesitation.

Hudson is a white American, 32 years of age, 5'8" tall, weighing 183 pounds, with a medium stocky build. He has brown hair, blue eyes and a medium complexion. He has a one and one-half inch linear scar on the first joint of his left thumb, a one-half inch scar on the outer edge of his left eyebrow and an appendectomy scar. Said to like most sports and particularly swimming, Hudson reportedly is of average intelligence and above average mechanical aptitude. He sometimes favors cowboy type clothing.

If you know the whereabouts of this individual, please call the nearest office of the FBI, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of your local directory.

Imports Hold Spotlight at Manufacturers' Meeting

MOUNTING textile imports from low-wage countries held the spotlight at the annual meeting of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers in New York City May 5. A resolution that the government place an immediate moratorium on further duty concessions on textiles was adopted.

Addresses by Senator Kenneth R. Keating (New York), NAWM President Edwin Wilkinson and Professor O. Glenn Saxon, Yale University economist, strenuously decried tariff policies of the United States which have permitted a growing influx of textile and apparel imports from countries with low wage and production costs.

Mr. Wilkinson was re-elected president of the association and Glen F. Brown was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Five vice presidents and ten directors were also re-elected.

Annual Golden Fleece achievement awards were presented to Senator Keating, G. N. Winder, prominent sheepman of Colorado, Bertrand W. Hayward, president of the Philadelphia Textile Institute, and Miss Arlene Francis, actress and television personality.

Safeway to Give More Everyday Attention to Lamb

As a result of a conference on April 19 of representatives of the American Sheep Producers Council and Safeway Stores, the major food chain has asked all of its retail divisions to give more everyday attention to lamb. The ASPC also made a plea for greater retailer emphasis on lamb in areas of low consumption.

Each retail division of Safeway operates almost as a separate company, yet within the framework of certain overall company operating procedures, and each department makes its own merchandising and promotion plans. However, in a special bulletin to managers of all its retail, supply and service divisions, Safeway urged all divisions to cooperate as fully as possible with the ASPC program.

Representing the ASPC at the conference were President Don Clyde, J. R. Broadbent, chairman of the Lamb Advisory Committee and Kenneth E. Quast, merchandising manager. Representing Safeway were W. S. Mitchell, D. M. Phipps, H. Gregersen, E. F. Becker, Paul A. Baumgart and Seth T. Shaw.



NEWS FROM

Woolens and Worsteds of America

ONE EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TIN order to maintain a prosperity which is unprecedented and envied all over the world, we must impress the American public that American-made products are the best anywhere. It took American ingenuity and technical skill to place this country at the summit of achievement in industries ranging from the manufacture of pins and needles to the clothes we wear on our back."

"American woolens are the finest in the world, and the high quality, excelled by none, starts from the sheep and ends in dazzling arrays at the local shop. American woolen products, when they do appear abroad, are admired and respected. The American people must be reminded that we do not compromise with quality and that when they insist on American woolen products, they are insisting on the best—the best in comfort for themselves and the best for their country. To buy American is to maintain American quality and the supreme American standards of living."

The above inspiring statements made by Mr. G. Norman Winder, president of Woolens and Worsteds of America, marks the accelerated campaign which has already made such a dramatic impact on the American public. Press, radio and television have hammered home the story of American wools to every town and village in the United States. But the campaign is gaining tremendous impetus. Every man, woman and child will know of the Bicentennial Celebration this year and will take pride in one of the oldest industries in the United States because it is a part of their fabulous American heritage.

Robert S. Taplinger, secretary of Woolens and Worsteds of America and public relations counsel for the association, has formulated and planned a series of exciting special events which will generate immense interest and blanket the whole country with a constant stream of publicity. A staff of experts under Mr. Taplinger's supervision is already busy executing and putting into effect these events which will motivate and influence the American public's will to buy **only American woolens**—this year and every year.

Historical American Wool Flag

ON Flag Day, June 14, Miss Wool of America will present a 100 per cent American wool flag to the United States Flag Foundation. This 50 star wool flag will be raised at 12:01 a.m. on July 4 at Fort McHenry National Monument where the Star Spangled Banner's "broad stripes and bright stars were so gallantly streaming" the morning of September 14, 1814, after 25 hours of cannonading.

This event will commemorate the historical fact American flags were made of wool bunting for over 180 years. Fort McHenry is the only place other than the nation's capitol where the American flag is flown 24 hours a day.

Freedomland Wool Fashion Presentation

WOOLENS and Worsteds of America will have exclusive use of Freedomland, U.S.A., for a fashion presentation (Fashion Press Week—July) to tie-in the American Wool Industry Bicentennial with their concept of 200 years of American history. The historical background will be used for Woolens and Worsteds of America fashion photos (fall) in connection with Fashion Press Week, for national distribution.

Plans have been formulated to entertain about 250 of the nation's fashion press at Freedomland in July. They will be transported by bus, have dinner and view a showing of fall fashions in American wools by leading designers. After this, they may return to the city or stay to tour Freedomland. Buses will return to New York on intermittent schedules. Photos of the fashions with captions and stories on the Bicentennial of the American wool textile industry will be given these editors or sent to their papers for release as they request.

Miss Wool of America, Patti Jo Shaw, will be the star of the fashion presentation and will model many of the clothes from her \$15,000 wool wardrobe.

Let's Talk About Our Auxiliary

"In necessary things, unity; in doubtful things, liberty; in all things, charity."
—Richard Baxter



Mrs. H. M. Corn
State Contest Director

MIYWW Contest Growing in New Mexico

THE Make It Yourself With Wool contest was first introduced into New Mexico through the state clothing extension specialist, Miss Reba Boyles. This was followed by the auxiliary promoting the contest.

Auxiliary interest in the contest was started by Mrs. Tom Burns, Mrs. Tierra Amarilla and Mrs. C. F. McWilliams, Carlsbad, wives of vice presidents in the New Mexico Wool Growers. Mrs. Burns and Mrs. McWilliams attended the National Wool Growers convention in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1954 to see what a New Mexico Women's Auxiliary could do to promote the contest.

Interest Continued

Interest in the contest continued and in 1955 Mrs. Mike Hayes, Denver, Colorado, Mrs. Ollie Farmer, Durango, Colorado, and Mary North of the Wool Bureau, were invited to attend the state convention of wool growers in Albuquerque and talk to the women. This resulted in the organization of the auxiliary.

Mrs. Tom Burns was named chairman and Mrs. C. F. McWilliams director of the Make It Yourself With Wool contest. Mr. Floyd Lee, the then president of the New Mexico Wool Growers, set his stamp of approval on the organization by making Mrs. Burns a member of the board of directors for the New Mexico association.

The contest has grown from this early beginning. Mrs. McWilliams divided the state into 10 districts with a direc-

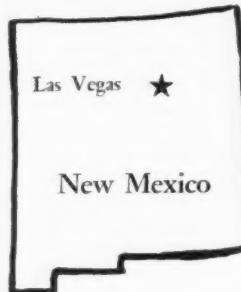
tor in each district. Also women were appointed to promote lamb and wool.

Home Offered

Early in the contest history Mr. Leon Harmes, manager of the New Mexico State Fair, offered a home for the Make It Yourself With Wool contest show with financial help and housing for the contestants in the fair's Youth Hall.

Succeeding Mrs. McWilliams as director was Mrs. Earl Powell, who was followed by the present director, Mrs. H. N. Corn, Roswell.

The contest continued to grow. The dean of women, Miss Lena Clauve, invited the auxiliary to hold its show on the campus of the University of New Mexico. This proved a good method of introducing the contest as an educational program.



Scholarship Offered

Not only does the college campus promote the educational benefits, but each year a scholarship is awarded by a wool grower in the university where the contest is held. The scholarship is given to a winning contestant majoring in home economics.

Mrs. Earl Powell served as auxiliary chairman from 1958 to 1960 and handled the Miss Wool activities resulting in the choosing of Miss Wool of New Mexico, Miss Norma Lozier. Miss Lozier is now Mrs. Wm. G. Lowery, a wool-grower's wife, and the present chairman of the Miss Wool promotion.

The 1958 contest was held at New Mexico A. & M. College in Las Cruces. Miss Elsie Cunningham, state home agent, Dr. Helen Barbour, home exten-



Mrs. A. D. Jones
Chairman, Women's Committee

sion department, and Dr. Robert H. Black, director of extension, where in charge of organizing the activities on the campus.

Petition Accepted

By this time the New Mexico petition for admittance to the National had been accepted and Mrs. Earl Powell appointed to the national board as parliamentarian.

The 1959 contest was held at Eastern New Mexico University at Portales with Dr. Eugen Mann, public relations director, and Miss Maria Friesen, home economics chairman, working on the contest.

The New Mexico Wool Growers' convention was held in February, and Mrs. A. D. Jones, Roswell, was appointed chairman and Mrs. H. M. Corn, state contest director.

The 1960 contest will be at Highland University, Las Vegas.

WHAT IS A SHEEP?

THE close association of man and sheep through the centuries is exemplified in the following quotation by Professor P. E. Neale of the New Mexico State University on "What is a Sheep?"

"A sheep is a four-legged animal that converts forage into edible meat and wool fiber which is unsurpassed for making clothing, floor coverings, felt and upholstery. Its hide is used for shoes, gloves, outer clothing and parchment; its entrails as catgut for surgical sewing of wounds; the tallow in candles and soap; milk for drinking and cheese; horns and hooves for glue; wool fat (lanolin) for salves and lotions."

Recent Advances...

(Continued from page 15)

Urea can be used to replace one fourth to one third of the protein requirements for mature breeding sheep, but urea has not been widely recommended for lamb fattening rations. Besides the three major minerals (calcium, phosphorus and salt) for which requirements have been established, there are many minerals that are known to be required in trace amounts in which definite requirements have not been established. Some of the more common trace minerals that are generally supplied to sheep through the use of a trace mineral mix are cobalt, iodine, copper and sulfur. The sulfur requirement is particularly high if urea is being used in the ration. The metabolism and interrelationship of known essential trace minerals such as magnesium, selenium, molybdenum, copper and iron are little understood, but much progress has been made in this field in recent years. Deficiencies of certain trace minerals are much more pronounced in certain geographic regions than in others.

It is pretty well established that a source of B vitamins is not required in the ration of ruminating sheep since the microorganisms in the paunch normally synthesize these in adequate amounts. However, Purdue workers included a source of B vitamins in their "Super" creep ration which performed remarkably when fed to twin lambs. Thiamine was included at the rate of 2 gms. per ton; riboflavin, 4 gms. per ton; niacin, 32 gms. per ton; calcium pantothenate, 20 gms. per ton; vitamin B₁₂, 40 mgs. per ton, and ascorbic acid at 100 gms. per ton.

Vitamin E is probably the most critical vitamin in nursing lamb diets. Recent research has related this vitamin to "stiff lamb disease." Research conducted at Oregon State College has found that the addition of selenium (0.1 ppm.) to an experimental ration conducive to the development of white muscle disease was effective in protecting against the disorder, whereas dietary vitamin E or vitamin E given parenterally was without effect. All forms of vitamin D appear to be utilized equally well by sheep. Several research workers have added vitamin A and D supplements to lamb creep rations. The supplements were added at a rate so as to supply approximately 3,500 I.U. of vitamin A and 275 I.U. of vitamin D per lb. of ration. It has been found practical under certain range conditions to include a vitamin A source in feeds being used to supplement range sheep.

ANTIBIOTICS, HORMONES AND TRANQUILIZERS—The use of these

New USDA Wool Staple Length Computer



H. Dean Ray of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Wool Laboratory in Denver, Colorado, is shown here feeding wool staples into a new electronic device to measure staple length of grease wool. Developed by the Market Quality Research Division in cooperation with the USDA Livestock Division the instrument accurately measures the length of grease staples within plus or minus one-tenth inch and prints the results on standard adding machine tape. The instrument also registers the total length of a clip of staples and counts the number of staples so the average length can easily be determined.

additives in lamb rations has been rather controversial because feeding results have been variable. Some of the earlier work with these products was poorly conducted in that they were working with relatively new and unknown products. The optimum level of use was not known and the "riddle of the rumen" was probably greater at that time.

Antibiotics: At present the reports from many research stations in the U. S. indicate that the use of chlortetracycline or oxytetracycline (Aureomycin and Terramycin, respectively) at a level of 10 mg. per pound of ration (20 gms. per ton) will not cause any ill effects, but will improve daily gain and feed efficiency approximately 10 per cent and in many cases has reduced the incidence of enterotoxemia, scours and pneumonia. The most favorable responses from the use of Terramycin and Aureomycin have been obtained in the commercial feed lots. This might be explained on the basis of a higher disease level or stress present in commercial lots than is ordinarily encountered under carefully controlled experimental conditions at research institutions.

Hormones: Early research reports regarding the use of estrogenic hormones in feeder lambs were generally in agreement with respect to the ability of the hormones to increase gains and improve feed efficiency. However, many of these reports stated that the hormones were lowering carcass quality to a point that the use of the hormones was not warranted. It will be recalled

that undesirable side effects also plagued beef cattle nutritionists in their early use of diethylstilbestrol. However, numerous late reports from research stations and commercial feed lots have stated that implanting a 3 mg. pellet of stilbestrol or feeding 2 mg. of stilbestrol per lamb daily will increase daily gain from 10 to 40 per cent and improve feed efficiency 10-27 per cent without undesirable side effects or lowering of live slaughter grades. The bulk of the research data indicates that implants give more favorable response than oral feeding.

Tranquilizers: The use of tranquilizers in livestock feeds is relatively new and the first reports regarding the use of the various tranquilizing drugs in feeds follow the pattern of earlier reports on antibiotics and hormones—that is, the reports are varied and inconsistent with respect to the benefit of these drugs. Purdue University workers reported reserpine and hydroxyzine were without effect when used in complete pelleted lamb rations. One group of researchers reported that lambs fed hydroxyzine gained 17 per cent more than controls on 6.5 per cent less feed. Another recent study has shown hydroxyzine to be ineffective when used alone, but when fed to stilbestrol implanted lambs, the daily gains were increased approximately 6 per cent over the implanted lambs and about 10 per cent over the control lambs. More research is in progress testing tranquilizers and also to test other similar drugs that have not been reported on yet.

Interior Dept. Proposes Legislation to Bar Speculators from Land Purchases

LAND speculators would no longer be able to use an adjoining-owner preference right as a means of obtaining public lands put up for sale if Congress passes a bill drawn up by the Department of the Interior according to Secretary Fred A. Seaton.

The proposed bill is aimed at stopping speculative activities under the so-called Public Sale Act—a law which permits the Department's Bureau of Land Management to classify and sell tracts of isolated or disconnected public domain lands up to 1,520 acres. Such lands are appraised and sold at competitive bidding.

In identical letters to Vice President Nixon, President of the Senate, and House Speaker Rayburn, Secretary Seaton explained that under the present law the owner of land adjoining that which has been put up for sale has a preference right to purchase the tract at not more than three times the appraised price or by matching the high bid received at auction, whichever is the lesser.

In the past some land speculators have been able to take advantage of this situation by buying a few acres adjoining the lands for sale (sometimes even after the sale has been advertised) and claiming the preference right to purchase the lands.

The proposed bill could clamp down on such speculative possibilities by limiting the preference right to adjoining landowners who own at least a legal subdivision and (1) who have owned it for at least one year, or (2) who have inherited the land. In the latter case, the year of ownership could be divided between the heir and his predecessor in interest. Such requirements would fully meet the purpose originally intended by the preference clause—to permit bona fide adjoining landowners to exercise a preference right to purchase the lands—while at the same time it would make it virtually impossible to speculate in such sales.

No sales would be for less than the appraised fair market value.

Another possible loophole for speculation would be closed by requiring any adjoining landowner to assert any preference claim he may wish to take advantage of at the time of sale. At present he has 30 days to make up his mind whether he wants to buy the land.

The proposed legislation would also

Lamb Dish of the Month



FOR an outdoor party that is low in cost, try lamb. One of the most inexpensive cuts of lamb is the breast. Marinate it in a pineapple sauce and then cook on your outdoor grill. For an interesting touch, use the pineapple shell for a saucedish. Wrap potatoes in aluminum foil and bake in the coals or on the grill.

If you have guests who want to stay slim, serve cherry tarts for dessert with a topping of whipped instant nonfat dry milk crystals, which has two-thirds less calories than whipped cream.

Pineapple Barbecued Breast of Lamb

(Makes 4 servings)

3 cups cubed pineapple	1/2 teaspoon soy sauce
1/4 cup vinegar	1 teaspoon dehydrated minced onion
1/4 cup melted butter or margarine	1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup sugar	2 pounds breast of lamb

Crush 1 cup cubed pineapple; reserve remaining pineapple. Combine 1 cup crushed pineapple, vinegar, butter or margarine, sugar, soy sauce, onion and salt; mix well. Add lamb and chill 1 hour, turning occasionally. Remove lamb from pineapple mixture; reserve pineapple mixture. Broil lamb 5-6 inches from source of heat, or cook on outdoor grill, 15 minutes. Turn and cook 10 minutes. Arrange 2 cups cubed pineapple on skewers. Place skewers on grill. Cook lamb and pineapple cubes 5 minutes. Brush lamb and cubed pineapple with soy sauce mixture frequently during cooking period.

permit the Department to broaden the area that may be involved in bidding on a sale. It would remove a requirement that land sales must be held at the specific Land Office in the district in which the land is located. When necessary, sales could be held closer to the lands.

The new law would also repeal a section of the law that was added in 1912. That amendment made it possible for farmers to purchase up to 760 acres of adjoining range and mountainous lands to round out farming areas along nar-

row valleys and creeks. The purpose of this old section of the law, the Secretary said, has largely been fulfilled and ought to be taken off the books.

Bureau of Land Management Director Edward Wozley explained that the Public Sale Act is one of the few ways in which it is possible for people to purchase public domain lands outright. Such sales are advertised and sold by competitive bid at not less than the appraised fair market value. Last year BLM sold some 120,000 acres in 23 states at a bid value of more than \$1.6 million.

ARROWGRASS

Fourteenth Of A Series Of Articles On How To Reduce Livestock Poisoning

THE species of arrowgrass that most commonly poison livestock are *Triglochin maritima* and *Triglochin palustris*. They are perennial plants, and are widely distributed in marshy areas throughout the United States.

As long as the ground is moist the plants are low in toxicity. In dry periods when growth is stunted the plants become most poisonous.

Sheep and cattle are affected by eating arrowgrass. The toxic substance in the plant is prussic, or hydrocyanic acid. Most of it is in the leaves. Animals may be poisoned if they eat large amounts of leaves in a short time.

Where and When It Grows

The plants grow best in soil covered with water. In such soil they may cover large areas. In moist soil or near springs they sometimes grow in small patches. Arrowgrass starts growth in the spring.

How It Affects Livestock

How much arrowgrass does it take to cause poisoning or death in animals? This depends on the toxicity of the plants and the rate at which the plants are eaten. About one-fiftieth of an ounce of prussic acid (from $\frac{1}{4}$ to three or more pounds of stunted arrowgrass) will kill a 600-pound animal. Death results from respiratory failure.

The symptoms are:

1. Nervousness
2. Abnormal breathing, either very rapid or slow and deep
3. Trembling or jerking movement of the muscles
4. Blue discoloration of the lining of the mouth
5. Spasms or convulsions continuing at short intervals until death

How to Reduce Livestock Losses

Livestock owners should avoid grazing animals in areas where growth of arrowgrass has been retarded by drought.

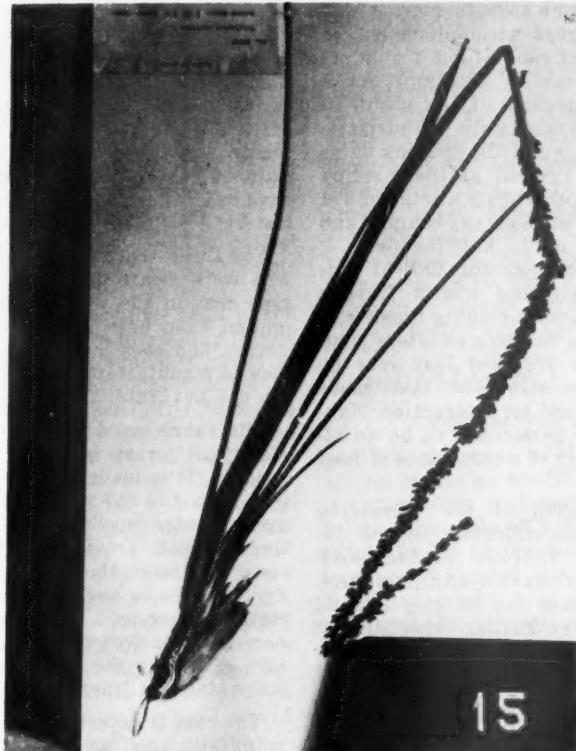
The action of prussic acid is so rapid that it is usually too late to treat an affected animal after the symptoms are recognized. Some sheep may be saved by having ready and injecting intraperitoneally 20 per cent solutions of sodium nitrite and sodium thiosulfate. Sufficient quantities of each solution should be injected to give an animal

one gram of sodium nitrite (about five cc.) and two grams of sodium thiosulfate (about 10 cc.). Twice this amount should be given to cattle; it should be administered intravenously. **Note: This treatment should be given under the direction of your local veterinarian.**

Eradication of arrowgrass is impracticable.

Where to Obtain More Information

You can obtain more detailed information on arrowgrass poisoning by



Arrowgrass grows in clumps six to 18 inches tall. The leaves are basal, fleshy, dark green, grasslike and half rounded. The flower stalks are slender and may reach a height of three to five feet. Small green flowers are set close together on the upper portion of the stalk and appear early in the season. They later develop into golden-brown colored fruits. Arrowgrass grows best in soil that is covered with water; it is most poisonous during dry periods.

getting in touch with your county agricultural agent or by writing to your state agricultural experiment station or to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Consult your local veterinarian if you have any questions regarding affected animals.

**Know Poisonous Plants
Reduce Livestock Losses**



An overall trend of earlier openings in the women's sweater market was hailed as a signal accomplishment of the knitter-buyer round-table forum organized last year by Woolknit Associates. At a meeting of the group in March, participants were enthusiastic over the advancing of the opening dates of fall lines. Present at the meeting were buyers representing a total of 491 retail stores throughout the country and representatives of 10 knitting firms.

Among the projects for 1960-61 outlined at the meeting was a Buyer's Guide for retailers including theme and display ideas on women's sweaters similar to the one provided last year by Woolknit Associates for the men's sweater field; and an Instruction Manual for selling personnel, to be developed with the aid of a committee of four knitters.

In a discussion of the increasing emphasis on coordinates, buyers expressed strong approval of the skirt-making trend by sweater manufacturers, as it synchronizes the delivery date of both items. One knitter reported that business has increased threefold over last year since adding skirts to the line.

All buyers were in accord that the sweater market has never been as right as it is this year on colors, coordinates and variety, and that the outlook is extremely optimistic. Knitters reported sales approximately 20 to 27 per cent ahead of last year, with one knitter, who has a 100 per cent increase in wool as of March 15, claiming that he has already booked two and one-half to three months' production, which is already in work, a situation that in previous years had never occurred until May.

These highly successful round-table discussions have come to be regarded as one of the most rewarding innovations in the industry by buyers and knitters and are indicative of the intelligently planned scope of the Woolknit Associates' campaign to promote wool. By providing an open forum for the knitters and buyers to thrash out mutual problems and exchange ideas, Woolknit Associates has made a valuable contribution toward furthering a greater usage of all-American wool by knitters and a stronger acceptance of wool by retailers.

LEON A. Axtel, the first manufacturing firm to introduce the water-repellent wool jersey rain-and-travel coat last September, reports that his first production of 40,000 coats resulted in an immediate sell-out. One store on New York's Fifth Avenue reported the sale of 800 coats in a two month period. Axtel claims it the hottest success item they have had in men's wear in their 36-year history.

For three years, Woolknit Associates, who were aware of the success of this type coat in the women's field (several million have been sold in the past five years), had been trying to introduce the idea to manufacturers in the men's field. No one but Axtel attempted to make it.

The fabric used is Wyner's Sag-No-Mor wool jersey with the 11½ ounce weight. It is made durably water-repellent with the Syl-Mer process that remains water-repellent for the life of the garment, provided that the owner observes instructions recommended for dry cleaners to use clear solvent in the cleaning process. This makes it unnecessary to resort to the costly expenditure of having the fabric treated again for water-repellency after dry cleaning.

The coat is expertly tailored with pinpoint stitching on the pointed collar, buttoned sleeve tab, deep slit pockets, and the raglan welded armhole. The collar is anchored with a buttoned collar tab underneath. The entire coat is completely lined right down to the tips of the sleeves and hemline. A matching coat is made by Axel for women.

Selling personnel at the retail level report that the strongest appeal is its rich, expensive look, in addition to warmth plus the non-wrinkling virtues of all-American wool jersey that bounce back into a smooth surface even after being rolled up in a duffle bag. It is retailing around \$50. Considered to be the coat-of-the-year for travel, it supplies warmth in a "breathable" knitted jersey topcoat that also gives bonus wear as a rain-coat, with no cold, clammy feeling.

Eleanor Kairalla, publicity director for Woolknit Associates, reports "There isn't a man who has seen this coat, felt it, tried it on, who has not asked us to order one for him when he visited our offices."

Texas Industry in Fair-to-Good Status

THIS finds the wool and mohair industry in Texas in a fair-to-good status. The old crop lambs, however, are not in very good condition due to a hard winter, and they did not get fat. Range conditions are fair and the livestock are mending.

The wool market started off briskly and the clips were moving as fast as they were shorn, but at this writing, the buyers have adopted a bearing-down attitude. The growers are resisting, and as a result, the wool is going to storage. Shearing is about 70 per cent complete. The mohair inventories have been reduced and less than a million pounds now remains in Texas.

The Miss Wool of America contest went off without a hitch, and the finest 20 girls we could ask for represented their respective states. They were accompanied by a number of parents and chaperones. The judges certainly had a hard decision to make, but the selection of Miss Pat Shaw of Montana pleased everyone. Two fine alternates were also selected—Miss Meredith Auld of South Dakota as first alternate and Miss Anita Simon of Wyoming as second alternate.

The mile-long parade was an outstanding event of the week's festivities, making the beautiful Concho River Drive just at sunset. We in Texas hope the girls and chaperones think as much of us as we do of them.

—Lucius M. Stephens, President
Texas Sheep & Goat Raisers
Association

Labor Official Tells of Efforts to Amend GATT

UNDERSECRETARY of Labor James T. O'Connell recently told representatives of the Textile Workers Union of America and the Northern Textile Association that the administration is working for an amendment to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which would take away tariff concessions for production made under sub-standard working conditions.

Mr. O'Connell told the delegation that the Labor Department wants the U.S. to work for a provision which would permit elimination of the benefit of the "most favored nation" clause to those products and areas where sub-standard conditions existed with respect to the prevailing labor standards of any country. He indicated that the Labor Department had submitted the proposal for high-level acceptance, presumably at the White House or Cabinet level.

Eight Myths...

(Continued from page 17)

"But," says the committee, "prices received by farmers for food have declined 8 per cent in the same 10 years." Then where did the widening spread go? To services, to packaging, to refinement of product. I'm not condemning such. If consumers want to pay for these services and this convenience, it's all right with me. But I do say they ought to realize what's putting food costs up, and not blame farmers for it. Farmers, more than any group in our population, have stood between consumers and an increased cost of living.

MYTHS NOS. 6 & 7

"Farmers are broke."

"A lot of these farmers are driving Cadillacs."

You can find farmers who are driving around in Cadillacs, and also you can find farmers who are broke. You might, somewhere, find a farmer who is broke and also driving a Cadillac. But what is the truth about agriculture as a whole?

Farmers' net income from all sources in 1959 was lower than in 1958, although still the second highest of the past six years. It's too early to tell about 1960.

If you want the full story of how farmers are doing, you have to look beyond their current income figures to see how their net worth statement reads down at the bank. Farmers' total assets are now around \$208 billion. Their debts come to \$24 billion, leaving net assets of \$184 billion—a ratio of assets to liabilities of 8.6 to one. Nor are things suddenly getting worse—in 1956 the ratio was 8.9. If you follow the stock market, you would call that pretty good. Seven out of 10 farmers have no mortgage.

That's good, and we should give thanks for it. But the mere fact that a farmer may be "worth" more when he sells out or dies doesn't reduce the pain of trying to make ends meet now.

It's like saying to the man in town: "Don't worry because your salary has been cut; your house is worth more."

This gain in assets has been largely in land values. High-priced land is fine if you happen to own land. If you're a tenant, as about one-fourth of all U. S. farmers are, it only increases the cost of buying your own place.

What about agriculture's prospects?

We have seen a population growth of 48 millions in the past 20 years. The Census Bureau forecasts additional growth of 80 millions in the next 20. The upward curve will keep getting steeper. Personally, I'm glad I won't be around by the year 2050 when we're

likely to have a billion people in this country. It's hard enough to find a parking place now. But all these new millions will be food customers, three times a day, for tomorrow's farmers.

Nor are "family farms" about to be a thing of the past. They're about as big a proportion of the total as they were 10 years ago—and 30 years ago—and somehow most of them manage to steadily improve their levels of living.

MYTH NO. 8

"Farmers aren't a very important group any more—there are too few of them."

It's true that fewer than one out of eight of our population now lives on a farm. But let's consider a few facts, too often overlooked, about the place of farm families in our scheme of things.

Obviously, farmers provide us all with our daily bread, as well as cotton and wool for clothing. Rather important, but what else?

Well, every 10 years they send to the cities some 1.9 million fine young people—completely reared, educated, ready to work. These children are trained in self-reliance, in responsibility, in habits of work, in our finest family traditions. Not only do they make excellent citizens, but a great many of them turn into leaders. This is a tremendous social contribution. But have we considered how much of a financial contribution it is? Not to the individual taxpayer personally, but to the nation. What would you say—\$20,000 per child? I saw that statistic from Kansas State University the other day as being the cost of rearing a child from birth to age 18. At that figure the total would come to \$3.8 billion per year—a considerable offset to the \$6 billion agriculture budget mentioned earlier.

Well, how else are farmers important to us? Farming is our biggest single industry, measured by almost any standard, and a major customer of other industries. And it is getting bigger, not smaller. It's a real growth industry if there ever was one. But do we realize how big it really is?

In 1959 farmers' gross income was \$46.3 billion. That's a big hunk of money. It was 9.7 per cent of our gross national product for that year.

With that money farmers buy six-and-a-half million tons of steel a year—half as much as the automotive industry uses. They buy more petroleum than any other single industry—more than one-eighth of all the petroleum produced in the country. They use more electric power than Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, and Houston combined. It takes \$6 billion worth of containers and packing materials to pack the food U. S. farmers raise in a year.

Then let's not forget the jobs that farming creates in food processing and distribution, in the manufacture and distribution of farm machinery and supplies. All these jobs are part of the agricultural complex, too.

So the "no longer important" myth holds no water at all. Citizens with a \$46 billion income and \$208 billion in assets, who buy from nearly everybody and sell to everybody, can't be dismissed as nobodies.

What, then, should we do about the "farm problem"?

That's for every citizen to figure out for himself. Most farmers are not special pleaders. But they do have a right to ask their fellow Americans to base their opinion on facts and on a fair picture of the situation. Most metropolitan citizens haven't had much chance to get such. It's not their fault—they've been given a lot of half truths, some untruths, and little unbiased information. With this statement I hope I may have been of some help to them in understanding "the farm situation."

Lamb Market...

(Continued from page 21)

pool sold 350 head of choice and prime spring lambs at \$23.35 while the Willamette Valley pool sold 900 choice and prime spring lambs at \$23 delivered and \$21.50 to \$22 at the buying station. A band of 1,050 good and choice old crop slaughter lambs sold at \$17 to \$18 delivered to Oregon and California plants.

TEXAS

Early May: Country quotations show fat springers selling at \$22 to \$22.50, with feeders going at around \$19. Old crop fats were selling at \$18 to \$18.50 with the feeder end at \$13.50 to \$15.

Mid May: A small string of spring milk fed lambs weighing 87½ pounds sold at \$21.50 to \$22.90. A string of 600 to 700 head of mixed fats and feeders sold at \$19.

WASHINGTON

Early May: A string of 160 head of choice shorn slaughter old crop lambs sold at \$18.50.

WYOMING

Early May: A string of five thousand to six thousand head of whitefaced wether feeder lambs were contracted for early October delivery at \$18.

Mid May: A band of 400 head good and choice whitefaced feeder lambs expected to weigh around 70 pounds were contracted for fall delivery at \$18 with a 3 per cent shrink. In Wyoming around 21,000 whitefaced wether feeder lambs were contracted for early October delivery at \$18.

HELP US KEEP THE THINGS WORTH KEEPING

Here's what peace is all about. A world where busy little girls like this can stand, happily absorbed in painting a bright picture that mother can hang in the kitchen and daddy admire when he gets home from work.

A simple thing, peace. And a precious one. But peace is not easy to *keep*, in this troubled world. Peace costs money.

Money for strength to keep the peace. Money for science and education to help make peace lasting. And money saved by individuals to keep our economy sound.

Every U.S. Savings Bond you buy helps provide money for America's Peace Power—the power that helps us keep the things worth keeping.

And the wonderful thing about U.S. Savings Bonds is that they can work for you personally too.

Whatever your hopes for the future—new land, farm machinery, or more stock, the money you save and earn in Savings Bonds can make them a reality.

And remember, Savings Bonds now offer you $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ interest annually when held to maturity. It means that U.S. Savings Bonds are a better investment than ever.

Are you buying as many as you might?



HELP STRENGTHEN AMERICA'S PEACE POWER
BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

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The National Wool Grower

This Month's Quiz ...

(Continued from page 24)

We would ship the wethers to a central market if we could not receive a satisfactory price locally.

—Charles M. Colton
Baker, Oregon

WE sell our lambs at the ranch to a country or packer buyer. Most of the lambs in this country are feeder lambs. We are a long way from a central market and it is more convenient to sell to a buyer. He buys and ships in quantity, whereas a rancher who ships his lambs has to go with the lambs to market to see that they are taken care of.

—Ross Foster
Pumpville, Texas

WE sell at the ranch and receive one price for everything—fats and feeders. We don't have enough lambs to fatten ourselves considering the extra labor and time it would take. Another disadvantage is our distance to a good market. We wouldn't have enough lambs fat at one time to make the hauling to market practical.

Our lambs are not ready for market until about August 10. We have approximately 1,600 head.

—Morris Gangest
Waitsburg, Washington

I have so few lambs that I sell to a packer buyer at the ranch. I have two neighbors who haul their lambs to Portland and sell through a commission firm. This is done as the lambs reach 90 to 100 pounds. They do this because of the competitive buying available at a central market.

—William Garner
Centerville, Washington

I sell my lambs at the Idaho Live Stock Auction in Idaho Falls.

—Reed L. Berrett
Roberts, Idaho

I usually sell my lambs through commission men on the Portland Stock Yards. This is about the only market here and it is the one market which is available at all times.

—John Danielson
Buxton, Oregon

I don't have any sheep now. I always sold through a central market, usually Ogden, when I did have sheep.

Because of the small competitive demand, a dozen lambs a week would probably flood our local market.

—A. H. Blackstock
Melba, Idaho

Around the Range Country



Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, The National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. The statement about the condition of pastures is taken from the U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending May 16, 1960.

Growth of grasses in the eastern half of the nation continues to be retarded, while in the western half further acceleration occurred this past week. Even so, grasses in all of the southern half of the country are meeting livestock roughage requirements, and are rapidly approaching that level in the northern half.

Moisture supplies are adequate, except for shortages in the southern Great Plains and far Southwest. Development of hay crops also reflects the seasonally cool weather that has persisted in the eastern half of the country, but production prospects appear good.

CALIFORNIA

May 16, 1960

At last the feed on our spring range is in good condition. Our weather has been favorable since the first of May. It has been better this year than last year.

The number of lambs we saved per hundred ewes is about the same as last year.

—Name Withheld at Writer's Request

COLORADO

Ordway, Crowley County
April 16, 1960

We had quite a long, cold winter here on the eastern slopes of Colorado. During February and March, the weather was very disagreeable. The mud in the feedlots was very bad for fattening our lambs. They lost weight for about five weeks, necessitating a considerable amount of supplemental feeding during this time. The fat lamb market was also slow and sluggish.

We are now cleaning up our feeding operations and although there was a narrow price spread, we had a fair recovery in the market.

Our wool has sold at 50 cents in the

grease. Our clip, of around 97,000 pounds, is being scoured by the Western Wool Processing Company of Rocky Ford, Colorado, which has just started operating. They are doing a very nice job of scouring and baling the wool.

We just sold our coming two-year-old ewes bred to Suffolk rams for May 1 lambing at \$23.50 to \$25 out of the wool. Our coming yearling replacement cross-bred ewes have sold at \$22 for spring delivery. These are really top quality sheep. We also sold 50 head of range Suffolk buck lambs.

The grass seems to be in fairly good shape now. We could, however, use a good rain to finish filling our water-holes as all the snow melted slowly and went into the ground.

It looks like the imports of frozen meats and imports of live lambs are going to really damage our sheep industry here in the United States if something isn't done at once to control all imports, including livestock and meats. It has already affected the lamb market.

Looks as though our incentive payments are being used to promote frozen lamb and wool into the United States. The U. S. is becoming a dumping ground for foreign products. How is our economy going to stand?

—B. R. Hixon
Hixon Ranch Co., Inc.

Woodrow, Washington County
May 14, 1960

The feed on our spring range seems to be in fair condition and the weather has been good since May 1.

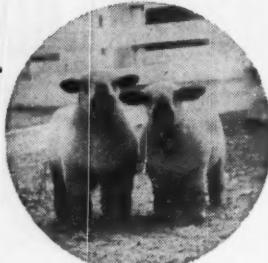
Our sheep went onto the summer range May 1. The grass is late in starting which makes our prospects for feed a bit doubtful.

We are still having a problem with coyotes and they seem to be getting worse.

I had a small lamb crop this year; I did not get as many twins.

THE HAMPSHIRE

Sure I'm In
Demand . . .
I Produce
MORE
POUNDS
of Lamb
Per Ewe!



Breeder's List and Information of
AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION
Stuart, Iowa



See Our
Quality
SUFFOLKS
at the
National.

Norman G. Olsen & Son

Spanish Fork, Utah

The contract rate being paid for shearing is 47 cents. This includes everything. Around 1,800 fleeces were contracted in January in this area on a clean basis. After it was graded and cored, it netted the grower about 48 cents in the grease. This wool was mostly one-half and three-eighths.

—Dayton C. Sharp

Woodrow, Washington County
May 13, 1960

We sheared our sheep in February, and at that time the contract rate for shearing was 50 cents. This included tying, sacking and board.

I sold my wool in March and received 48 cents for it. It graded mostly half blood. I have not heard of any recent wool transactions in this area.

Some old ewes with lambs have sold in this area at \$18 to \$20, and some two to four-year-olds have been priced at \$28 to \$30.

The feed on our spring range is in good condition. The weather has been good with one inch of rain. These conditions are about the same as we had last year.

My sheep went to the summer range May 1. The feed seems to be fairly good.

Our lambing percentage was about the same this year as it was last year.

—Jack D. Sharp

Center, Saguache County
May 16, 1960

We have had very dry weather since the first part of May. We had the same condition existing last year. Our sheep are farm grazed, and the feed is normal.

The number of lambs saved per hundred ewes is about the same as last year.

The contract rate for shearing is 37 cents here. This includes the shearing only. Some wool has sold in this region for 45 to 51 cents per grease pound.

—M. S. Shown

Norwood, San Miguel
May 17, 1960

We have had serious losses in our sheep this spring, but cannot find the cause. The local veterinarians are also puzzled about this problem.

The number of lambs saved per 100 ewes is 15 per cent better than last year.

The feed on our spring range is in good condition. We have had good weather since the first of May. The weather and feed conditions in general have been better than they were last year.

Our sheep go onto the summer range May 25. The prospects for feed there are good.

The contract rate for shearing in this area is 38 and 40 cents. This includes everything.

Some three-eighths and one-quarter blood wools have sold around here at 45 to 50 cents per pound.

—Neal Snyder

IDAHO

Geneva, Bear Lake County
May 17, 1960

The feed on our spring range is in good condition. We have had good to fair weather since the first part of May.

Our sheep will go on summer range July 1. The feed prospects there are good.

The contract rate for shearing is 45 cents, and this includes just the shearing. The price being paid shearers with board is 45 cents per head and without board 50 cents.

The Bear Lake County wool pool sold for 55.26 cents recently. There are about 27,000 fleeces in this pool.

We saved about the same number of lambs per hundred ewes this year as we did in 1959.

—Alfred Bischoff

Melba, Canyon County
May 16, 1960

Some crossbred yearling ewes have sold for \$27 recently. There were also some fat lambs contracted at 22 cents at local auctions.

The contract rate for shearing is 52

cents per head. This includes everything except branding.

Some wool has sold in our area at 47 to 50 cents. The Parma wool pool sold at 49 cents.

The feed on our spring range is good due to fall rains. The weather has been cold and windy since the first part of May.

The feed is in better condition on the lower range this year, but due to the cold spring, it is behind on the higher range. Our sheep will go on to summer pastures June 15. The feed prospects there are good.

Our lambing percentage was better this year as we didn't have too much trouble with ticks.

—A. H. Blackstock

Roberts, Jefferson County

May 16, 1960

We have had very poor weather since May 1, and it has been cold and windy. The feed and weather conditions, in general, seem to be a little better than last year, however. I pasture my sheep at the ranch. The feed here is average.

We had a better percentage in our lambing operations this year than we did last year.

The contract rate we pay to ranch sheep shearers is 54 cents per head. This includes fleece tying.

I sold my wool to the Jefferson County wool pool this year.

—Reed L. Berrett

MONTANA

Roundup, Musselshell County
May 17, 1960

The feed on our spring range is unusually early and quite bushy. We have had hot and moist weather since the first part of May.

We have had warmer weather and better growing conditions this year than in the past several years.

Our sheep went on summer range around May 16. The feed prospects there are good.

The contract rate being paid shearers is 42 cents per head. This includes wrangling, shearing, tying and sacking. The shearers board themselves. With lodging and one meal, they are being paid 40 cents per head.

There have been several wool transactions in this area. One large outfit sold their wool at 48 cents. Prices for small lots have been around 42 cents. Many small operators around here are in the wool pool and their wool has not been sold yet.

Our main lamb losses this year were due to Enterotoxemia. We did get the majority of our flock vaccinated before

it was too late. This disease seems to be prevalent in the entire area this year.

We saved about the same number of lambs per 100 ewes this year as we did last year. I did, however, have more twins and triplets last year.

—John Gebhardt

Big Timber, Sweet Grass April 28, 1960

The sheep in this area were shorn during the months of March, April and May. The contract rate for shearing was 40 cents.

Our lambing is under way and the number of lambs saved per hundred ewes is about the same as last year. We had good weather during lambing and were able to secure sufficient help.

We have had very dry and warm weather lately. Our sheep wintered well, although this year we had to do a little more supplemental feeding.

We must do something to stop imports from foreign countries with much lower production costs.

—Howard P. Forsythe

NEW MEXICO

Corona, Lincoln County April 25, 1960

We have had fair weather on our range since April 1.

Our sheep wintered very well and we suffered no unusual losses. We did, however, have to do more supplemental feeding, especially alfalfa.

Our sheep have been shorn. The contract rate paid to shearers was 35 cents per head. Contract includes tyers and packers. The 35 cents paid to shearers includes one fat lamb.

We sold our clip of wool, which amounted to 700 fleeces. There have been other wool transactions in this area at 45 to 50 cents for wool grading mostly French combing.

We have not started our lambing yet. Unfortunately, I expect to lose my Mexican National before we start.

Tarlton J. Bond

OREGON

Redmond, Deschutes County May 13, 1960

Most of the wool in our area is pooled. As yet, I have not heard of any bids being made on this pool.

We paid our shearers 50 cents per head with board.

The feed on our spring range is very poor. We have had cold weather since the first of May. I do believe, however, that the feed and weather conditions in general are a little better than last year.

We have had some serious spring losses due to coyotes and over-eating disease.

Our lambing is finished. Last year we averaged out 130 lambs to 100 ewes, but this year we only had 115 lambs to every 100 ewes.

—Alvin Cyrus

Buxton, Washington County May 16, 1960

This year, I sold my wool to the Pacific Wool Growers on a 50-cent-advance basis.

The contract rate being paid to shearers here is 50 cents. This is only for shearing.

We had a better percentage of lambs saved per 100 ewes this year as compared to last year.

We have had wet weather since May 1. In general, the weather and feed conditions as compared to last year have been colder, wetter and the feed has been later. Our operation consists of a farm flock only.

—John Danielson

Baker, Baker County May 18, 1960

We saved about 15 per cent more lambs per hundred ewes this year than last. Weather and feed conditions, in general, are considerably better than they were in 1959. It has been cool and wet in this part of the state since May 1.

We move our sheep to the summer range around June 10. If we continue to get occasional showers, the feed should be in good condition.

Some whitefaced crossbred ewe lambs

were recently contracted for 22 cents per head. A farm pool which included at least one range band was recently sold for 50.07 cents. This consisted of many grades from three counties.

Contract rate for shearing around here is 35 cents per head. This includes only the shearing.

—Charles M. Colton



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Baker, Baker County
May 20, 1960

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eral compare about the same with the month of May in the previous year or two.

Our sheep go onto the summer range about May 21. Feed there is coming along very well.

Although we have not had any serious losses, we have been having some trouble with cats.

The number of lambs we saved per 100 ewes is about the same as last year.

Some crossbred ewe lambs have been contracted at 22 cents in this area.

The contract rate for shearing is 50 cents. Shearers are being paid 35 cents with board.

About 11,000 farm lots of wool have sold for 50 cents per pound in this area. These were mixed grades.

—Tom Densley

SOUTH DAKOTA

Newell, Butte County
May 14, 1960

The contract rate being paid shearers in this area is 35 cents. This includes shearing and board. Without board, the price is 40 cents.

Some 12 months wool shorn and sold in March netted the grower 52 cents.

The feed on our spring range is only in fair condition. We have had very dry weather since the first of May. The feed on our ranges, as well as the weather, are much poorer this year than they have been in the past year or two.

We managed to save about the same percentage of lambs this year, as last—approximately 140 per cent.

—Glendon Swanson

Prairie City, Perkins County
May 18, 1960

The weather here in South Dakota has been cold and dry since May 1. Weather and feed conditions are not nearly as good as they have been in the previous year or two.

We move to the summer range the first part of June. Prospects for feed there are very poor.

It seems one-half blood fleeces are netting the growers between 50 and 53 cents a pound. The contract rate for shearing here is 40 cents per head, and this price includes shearing, tying and sacking.

We were able to save a few more lambs this year than last.

—Mrs. John Tescher

TEXAS

Del Rio, Val Verde County
May 17, 1960

On April 17, the Producers Wool and Mohair Company and the Del Rio Wool and Mohair Company sold more than

one million pounds of spring wool, most of which was eight months wool. The prices ranged from 45% to 56% cents. The contract rate for shearers is 23 to 25 cents. This includes all range labor. Most of the shearers here board themselves.

I have heard of some sales of fine-wooled yearling ewes at \$20 per head.

The percentage of lambs saved per hundred ewes is below that of last year. Last year we averaged 110 per cent; this year we averaged only 85 per cent.

The feed on our spring range has been fair but dry. The weather has been very windy. As a rule, we have rain in May.

Our sheep are run on home pastures, and feed on this pasture will be good if it rains soon.

I lost a lot of lambs in February due to snow and cold.

—Hussie Galloway

Pumpville, Val Verde County
May 17, 1960

Some fine eight months wool has sold in this area recently at 52 cents per pound. Shearers are being paid 25 cents per head without board.

We were able to save 5 per cent more lambs this year than we did in 1959. The weather has been very dry and hot since May 1.

—Ross Foster

UTAH

Laketown, Rich County
May 13, 1960

The grass on our spring range is excellent, but the water condition is bad. We have had good weather since May 1. We had earlier feed this year. Springs and water are generally much lower than last year.

Our sheep will go to the summer range July 1. The feed there should be good if we could have a little more rain.

We had a much better percentage of lambs saved per hundred ewes this year than we did last year.

The contract rate for shearing in this area is 57 cents per head which includes everything. The Bear Lake wool pool sold recently for 55 cents.

—Allen N. Adams

Fountain Green, Sanpete County
May 16, 1960

Fine-wooled yearling ewes in our area have sold at \$26.

The contract rate for shearing is 54 cents per head. This includes wrangling, sacking, tying and board. The shearers receive 35 cents with board.

The feed on our spring range is late, but coming good. Since May 1, we have been having good weather.

Our sheep will go to the summer range July 1. The feed on this range depends on our summer storms. The winter moisture is very short.

We have had losses in our lambs this year. There were a lot of them still-born, as a result of big-head disease.

—John H. Aagard

Fairview, Sanpete County

May 15, 1960

The contract rate for shearing in this area is 57 cents per head. This includes shearing, tying, sacking and wrangling. Shearers are being paid 35 cents with board.

Most of the wool in this area has been shipped on consignment to warehouses.

The feed on our spring range is slow, but is coming along fine. We have had fair weather with one good storm since the first of May. The feed and weather conditions, in general, are much better than they were last year.

Our sheep will go on to the summer range June 21. Feed prospects look good now.

Our lambing has started and, although we have not docked our lambs yet, it looks like the percentage of lambs saved per hundred ewes will be 5 per cent better.

—Henry Wheeler

WASHINGTON

Colfax, Whitman County

May 14, 1960

We have had very wet and cool weather since the first of May.

We have had some serious spring losses due to dogs.

The lambs saved per hundred ewes during our lambing operations figured out at 80 per cent.

The contract rate for shearing is 50 cents.

Our wool is in a local wool pool and as it looks right now, we will sell this pool at 43 cents.

—Elliott Gay

Centerville, Klickitat County

May 17, 1960

Many people in this area haul their wool to Portland. Good whitefaced wool is selling at prices ranging from 45 to 49 cents per pound, f.o.b. Portland. This is without grading.

We have had more rain during May than in the previous year or two. Grass is short, however, but still growing. The condition of feed on the spring range is about average.

We had the same size lamb crop as we had last year.

—William and Lynn Garner

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Waitsburg, Walla Walla County
May 16, 1960

Some 3,000 range fleeces, consisting of primarily three-eighths blood, have sold recently at 46 cents around here. Farm flock wool has been selling for 43 to 49 cents.

The contract rate for shearing is 47 cents. This includes putting the wool in the sacks ready to be shipped.

There have been some sales of white-faced yearling ewes at \$26.

The feed on the spring range is average. It has been wet and cold since May 1.

Our sheep went onto the summer range May 10. The feed prospects there are very good.

Our lambing percentage this year was a little better, although we had more twins last year.

—Morris Ganguest

WYOMING

Clearmont, Sheridan County
May 17, 1960

The feed on our spring range is very poor. The weather has been very dry since the first part of May. The feed is way under normal as compared with last year. We run our sheep at the ranch.



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The contract rate for shearing is 48 cents. This includes tying, tromping and shearing. With board, shearers are being paid 48 cents per head.

There have been no recent wool transactions in our area. It seems to me grade has nothing to do with the price. As I see it the buyer bidding highest on the market gets the wool, regardless of quality. Old ewes wool and burry wools often go at the same price as your neighbor's if you can get in on the same lot being bought.

—Coyne Tibbets

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